FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES, DAMAGE REPORTED FROM TIRANA

ATA Announcement

AU151904 Tirana ATA in English 1844 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

["Announcement of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency on the earthquake of April 15, 1979"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA)--Today, on April 15, 1979, at 0719 h (local time) a very powerful earthquake affected the territory of our country and it was felt more heavily within an intensity about 8 scales MSK 1964, at the lower flow of Buna, affecting many villages of the districts of Shkodra and Lezha, especially the villages Dajc, Oblike, Velipoje, Bushat, Barbullush, Mjede, etc.

Damage have been caused also in the districts of Mirdita, Diber, Kruja Mat, Puka and Tropoja.

According to incomplete reports, the earthquake has caused great damage. The districts of Shkodra and Lezha have 35 casualties and more than 330 injured. There have been destroyed and damaged over 6000 houses and many other economic and social-cultural objects, of which over 4700 in the district of Shkodra and over 330 in the Lezha district.

Upon the instruction of the Central Committee of the PLA, the Council of Ministers decided that the victims be buried with the expenditure of the state and the most affected families be given immediate material aid.

Right after the earthquake, urgent measures were taken in the above districts to assist the affected population. The staffs of districts were created and the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrades Manush Myftiu and Pali Miska, as well as many other cadres of the central organs went there.

The State Commission for the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Earthquake was created under the Council of Ministers.

Tirana Radio on Damage

AU152143 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] The powerful earthquake which hit our country early this norning with an intensity of 8-9 degrees and with its epicenter in the lower flow of the Buna in the border region with Yugoslavia has caused heavy damage in Shkoder District, especially in Dajc, Oblike, Bushat, Velipoje and other villages. According to data furnished by the staff which was set up in the district immediately after the earthquake to remedy the consequences, there are casualties. "In Shkoder District 33 people were killed and another 136 injured." In Dajc village "22 people were killed and another 20 injured. All the houses of the cooperativists and other sociocultural buildings have been either damaged or demolished." The same scene also appears in Velipoje village "where 5 people were killed and another 12 injured." Almost all the houses and other buildings of the cooperative have been either heavily damaged or leveled to the ground. The earthquake was also strongly felt in Oblike village, which has been almost totally flattened, and caused heavy damage. The earthquake was also strongly felt in Bushat, Barbullush and other villages.

"Some damage has also been caused to some buildings in Shkoder city, especially in the Bashcallek residential quarter. A total of 4,783 houses, 16 schools, 1 kindergarten and 17 cultural houses have been destroyed or heavily damaged, these being mainly in the villages of the Shkoder District."

In the face of this situation, the Secretariat of the Shkoder District Party Committee met and proclaimed a state of emergency. A staff was set up to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. Teams were sent to the affected areas to give first aid. Immediate measures were taken and teams of doctors were also sent to the area to help the injured. In Shkoder the hospitals have been alerted to take in the injured people.

The earthquake has caused heavy damage. However, all the people are optimistic and are firmly determined to overcome this natural disaster. In the damaged villages the people, led by communists, are determined and mobilized to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. The morale is high and determination prevails because now, as always, the party's hand is closely felt.

Politburo member and Deputy Premier Manush Myftiu immediately went to the earthquake affected area. Manpower and material assistance are on the way to the affected areas. Vehicles loaded with tents, blankets, food and medicines are being sent there. All the people of Shkoder city have come out to help the cooperativists affected by this strong earthquake.

Undoubtedly, the people of Shkoder will also successfully overcome this disaster because they enjoy the paternal care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

The earthquake has also caused serious damage in life and material in Lezhe District." One person was killed and another 18 were injured. In Lezhe town about 150 buildings were heavily damaged and another 103 were partly damaged. Meanwhile in the villages of this district 479 buildings were heavily damaged and another 400 were partly damaged."

A staff has been set up in the district to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. Staffs have also been set up in all the agricultural units of the district. The people are, as always, enjoying the limitless care of the party in helping to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake.

AWP Message to Residents

LD161012 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA)--Follows the message of the Central Committee of the PLA and the Council of Ministers to the population of the Shkoder and Lezhe districts, affected by the April 15, 1979 earthquake.

Dear comrades, brothers and sisters, the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers learned with profound regret of the calamity and the great damage caused by the April 15, 1979 earthquake, which affected your districts. On this occasion, we express our most sincere condolences to all the families of the victims.

Just as always, at these moments, too, the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers are near you and assure you of their all-round support and aid.

In order to liquidate as soon as possible the consequences of this earthquake, the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers have given special instructions to all the organs of the Party, state and economy to assist you with all their means and forces for the overcoming of the difficulties caused.

Our people have been tempered in the struggle against the difficulties. Under the leadership of the party, they have always found forces to cope with them, and they have always come out victorious. The Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers express their firm conviction that, this time too, the industrious and brave people of the Shkoder and Lezhe districts, will courageously cope with the temporary difficulties caused by the earthquake and, united round the Party, with the revolutionary drive, which characterizes them, will continue, together with our entire people, the struggle for the socialist construction of the country (?and) for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party and the tasks of the plan of the year 1979.

The Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers call on the population of the other districts, in token of solidarity with the population affected by the earthquake, to assist for the construction and repair of the destroyed and damaged buildings.

The Central Committee of the PLA, the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R.A.

Tirana, April 15, 1979.

Council of Ministers Decision

LD161014 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA)--Follows the decision of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania on the measures to be taken to assist the population affected by the earthquake and to liquidate its consequences:

The Council of Ministers learned with regret about the calamity and the great damage caused by the earthquake of April 15, 1979, especially in the Shkoder and Lezhe districts, and in order to implement the special instructions of the CC of the PLA and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to come to the assistance of the affected population and in order to liquidate as soon as possible the consequences caused by the earthquake, decided:

1. All the houses, schools and the other economic and socio-cultural buildings dilapidated or damaged by the earthquake be built and repaired completely, within October 1, 1979.

2. All the expenditure needed for the complete construction and repair of the houses, schools and other economic and socio-cultural objects dilapidated or damaged by the earthquake, be defrayed by the state.

3. Immediate free material aid be given by the state to the families more seriously affected by the earthquake and the expenditure to bury the victims be defrayed by the state.

4. The Ministry of Construction, from the enterprises of its system, dispatch immediately special construction brigades with selected specialists and their tools in the areas affected by the earthquake.

Likewise, the ministries and the other central institutions and the executive committees of the district people's councils, with the enterprises of their system and the agricultural cooperatives, should assist, giving priority to the Shkoder and Lezhe districts, to overcome the consequences of this earthquake as soon as possible.

5. All the expenditure for the transport of the materials and of the volunteers from various districts to the affected areas, be defrayed by the state.

6. The State Commission for the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Earthquake be created under the Council of Ministers and it should function till the complete implementation of the above tasks.

This decision enters into force immediately.

The Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Tirana, April 15, 1979.

BRAZILIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS, RECEIVED BY HOXHA

AU151340 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil led by Joao Amazones, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, received the delegation and had a very warm and friendly talk with it. During the talk they discussed problems concerning the consolidation of fraternal relations between our two parties, the international communist and workers movement and the world situation. The talk reflected once again the total unity and internationalist solidarity characterizing relations between our two parties.

The reception was also attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. During their stay in our country the Brazilian guests visited Tirana, Durres, Skrapar and other districts. During these visits they were received everywhere warmly and lovingly by our working masses and acquainted themselves closely with the work, efforts and results of our working people in the struggle to build socialism and for the country's defense.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate attached to the Central Committee, and other comrades.

LLESHI GREETS QUEEN ON DANISH NATIONAL DAY

AU151640 Tirana ATA in English 0936 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

["Message of Greetings"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message to Margarethe II, Queen of Denmark:

On occasion of the national day of Denmark, it is a pleasure for me to convey my greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Danish people and your own.

PDRY PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN SOFIA

AU131420 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, who is also member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Party of Yemen, is accompanied by Mr Muhammad Salih Muti', minister of foreign affairs; by Mr Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of communications; Mr Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of information; Mr Mahmud Najashi, minister of culture and tourism; Lieutenant-Colonel Salih Abu Bakr ibin Husaynun, head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Mr (Riad al-Akhbari), first secretary of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union and member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; Mr (Muhammad Awad Baamer), deputy minister of agriculture; and other officials.

At Sofia airport Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani was received by Mr Stanko Todorov and other Bulgarian party and state leaders.

The premiers of Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen will begin official talks this afternoon already. They will review what has been achieved so far in bilateral cooperation and will map out new measures for its further development and expanding.

Friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen of recent years are considered here to develop quite intensively. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1330 GMT on 13 April, in a similar report, adds that the PDRY premier was welcomed at Sofia airport also by Petur Mladenov, Krustyu Trichkov, Andrey Lukanov and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.]

Opening of Talks

AU132115 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--The premiers of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani made a high assessment of the development of bilateral relations in the spheres of politics, the economy and culture.

They had official talks here today at which they discussed the state of cooperation between Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen and the prospects for its expanding.

The two governmental leaders underscored the great importance of the meeting of the First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council of Bulgaria Mr Todor Zhivkov with Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the CC of the Socialist Party of Yemen and president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and with Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani during Mr Zhivkov's visit to the P.D.R. Yemen last year, for the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and the two peoples.

At that time Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen signed a declaration on developing friendship and cooperation and a cooperation protocol between the BCP and the S.P.Y. was signed as well.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani informed each other about the tasks the two governments are solving for the socio-economic development of their countries. They exchanged information also about the relations of Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen with their respective neighbouring countries.

The two prime ministers found identity of their views on the international issues discussed. They laid special stress on the situation in the Middle East after the signing of the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel and emphasized that that agreement was against the interests of the Arab peoples and it was a treachery as regards the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

They dwelt upon the situation in South East Asia and condemned China's aggression against Vietnam. They also greeted the victory of the people of Kampuchea.

Broadly reviewing the international situation, Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani also dwelt upon the matters of detente and disarmament.

They made a high assessment of the peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and spoke about the necessity of consolidating the cooperation between the Arab countries and the socialist community.

On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation; Mr Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials; Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications; Colonel-General Atanas Semerozhiev, first deputy-minister of national defence and head of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Mr Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism; Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Communist Youth League, and others.

On the part of the P.D.R. Yemen the following participated in the talks: Mr Muhammad Salih Muti', minister of foreign affairs; Mr Mahmud Najashi [as received] minister of information; Mr Mahmud Najashi, minister of culture and tourism; Lieutenant-Colonel Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Mr (Riad al-Akhbari), first secretary of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union, and other officials.

Todorov Dinner

AU132200 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Apri 13 (BTA)--The prime ministers of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani paid particular attention to the Middle East situation after the signing of the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt.

In the toasts which they proposed at the dinner given tonight for Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, they qualified it as a betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples and the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, emphasizing that this deal has made the situation in the Middle East more tense and explosive.

The leaders of the two governments pointed out that this treaty serves imperialism which is trying to set up a new aggressive military bloc in that area so as to make up for some of its political losses and to halt the Arab national liberation movement.

In his toast Mr Stanko Todorov declared: "The most reactionary imperialist circles and their helpers with all their strength are trying to stop the process of detente, to hold back the world to the years of the 'cold war'. The realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the discontinuation of the arms race, for supplementing political detente with a military one, come up against the stubborn resistance of the militarist circles".

He pointed out that at present imperialism has found its ally in the Chinese leadership. "The military aggression in Vietnam exposed to the whole world the hegemonistic policy of Maoist China", Mr Todorov elaborated.

"Bulgaria firmly supports the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people for the preservation of their independence and socialist acquisitions. Our sympathies are on the side of the heroic people of Laos, over whom hovers the threat of Chinese aggression. We are also fully with the much suffered people of Kampuchea who have overthrown the treacherous pro-Beijing clique", the Bulgarian prime minister declared. [sentence as received]

Further on he expressed the absolute solidarity of the CC of the BCP and of the Bulgarian Government with the just struggle of the P.D.R. Yemen for uniting the Yemeni people on a democratic and progressive basis.

Mr Stanko Todorov reaffirmed Bulgaria's determination to render as much assistance as possible to the P.D.R. Yemen on the road of socialist construction.

On his part Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani pointed out: "Through plots, interference in the home affairs, sowing the seeds of dissention and regional conflicts among states, imperialism is trying to keep its positions and presence in many parts of the world. The best example of this is the trail of events in the Middle East area, Indochina and Africa. At the same time imperialism persistently opposes the efforts made and being made by the USSR and the other socialist countries for reducing tension in international relations, for curbing the production of destructive weapons".

He emphasized that the P.D.R. Yemen will always back up all peace initiatives and efforts of the socialist countries for disarmament and reducing the armed forces, for consolidating the security, cooperation and political detente on the European Continent, pointing out that this refers not only to the peoples of Europe but also has a positive effect all over the world.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani continued: "I would like to reaffirm that we support the friendly Afghan people who took the road of independent development. Our country greets the establishing of a republican regime in Iran. At the same time we express our anxiety over the continuing presence of Chinese troops on the territory of Vietnam. We once again express our solidarity with the Vietnamese people, with their heroic struggle for defending the sovereignty of their territory and their national independence. We greet the great victory of the Kampuchean people over the treacherous clique of Pol Pot".

The prime ministers of Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen are unanimous about the fact that the relations between the two countries will further deepen and consolidate in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, resting on the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance.

Youth Leaders Meeting

AU141411 Sofia BTA in English 1356 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the DCYL Georgi Tanev had a meeting here with Mr (Riad al-Akhbari), candidate-member of the Yemeni Socialist Party, member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and first secretary of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union.

A large group of questions of mutual interest were discussed at the talks. Mr Georgi Tanev and Mr (Riad al-Akhbari) exchanged information on the topical tasks being solved by the two youth unions at the present stage. The desire was expressed to expand and deepen the ties between the two unions, to consolidate the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Yemeni youth.

The first secretary of the CC of the DCYL Georgi Tanev pointed out that the CC of the Komsomol, the entire Bulgarian youth, back up the just struggle of the people of the P.D.R. Yemen against imperialism and reaction, for building up a new democratic society.

PFLP'S HABASH ENDS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

LD152116 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA)--Delegation of the People's Front for Liberation of Palestine, headed by the front secretary general, Mr. George Habash, was on a visit to Bulgaria, April 8 through 15, 1979.

During the talks the mutual desire was expressed to develop and deepen the relations and cooperation between the Committeee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the People's Front for Liberation of Palestine. The guests expressed their gratitude for the possibility to become familiar with the revolutionary traditions and the successes of Bulgaria in building up a developed socialist society. On behalf of the People's Front for Liberation of Palestine, Mr George Habash expressed deep gratitude to the Bulgarian people for (?their) aid and backup rendered to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Mr S.S. Getrogiemu, deputy-chairman of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, pointed out that Bulgaria will further render the moral and material backup necessary to the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for materializing their irreversible national rights, including their right to self-determination and founding their own state, under the leadership of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The defeatist actions of the Egyptian leadership, which are gravely harmful for the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national liberation and for consolidating their national independence, were unanimously condemned. It has pointed out that under the conditions now being established, when under the cover of the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty, the imperialist forces are trying to expand their military presence in the Middle East, it is particularly important for all Arab states, all detachments of the Palestinian resistance and all Arab (?patriotic) forces which oppose the separate policy and fight for a fair settlement of the Middle East conflict, to unite and coordinate their actions.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV IN SOFIA

AU141430 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received here the Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who is here on a visit.

At the talks which proceeded in absolute understanding, a number of matters of mutual interest were discussed. The meeting was attended by the member of the BCP CC Politburo and minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

Kulikov Departure

AU151906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Text] USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact member countries Joint Armed Forces, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military Department head; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; deputy ministers of national defense and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Valentin Pavlov, advisor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member countries Joint Armed Forces at the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as military attaches of the Warsaw Pact member countries also were at the airport. A military unit presented honors.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PREMIER SODNOM ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU131514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Dumaagyin Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Mongolia, has arrived in Sofia.

Todorov Meeting

AU141943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, today received Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Mongolia. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Jamyangiyn Lhagvasuren, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks dealing with issues connected with the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for (1979-1985). The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Economic Talks

AU131958 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--The leaders of the planning bodies of Bulgaria and Mongolia, Mr Kiril Zarev and Mr Dumaagiyn Sodnom, today gave a high appraisal to Bulgaro-Mongolian economic relations.

Mr. Sodnom arrived here today for a consultative meeting between the planning bodies of the two countries.

The leaders of the two delegations, who are also deputy-chairmen of the ministerial councils of their countries, examined the proposals for economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the period after 1980.

Bilateral cooperation in agriculture, foreign trade and not in the last place the coordination of the state economic plans of the two countries were discussed during the talks.

Trade between Bulgaria and Mongolia has considerably expanded in the last few years. Bulgaria exports machinery and equipment, mechanical handling machines and products of the light industry. Hides and leather products, foodstuffs and raw materials other than foods are included in Mongolia's export list. During the past years Bulgaria has rendered Mongolia considerable help in the building of processing enterprises.

MISHO MISHEV MEETS CUBAN TU DELEGATE IN SOFIA

AU132205 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Misho Mishev, today met the Cuban delegation to the 30th session of the General Council of the WFTU, headed by the secretary general of the TU Centre of the Working Peoples in Cuba, Mr Roberto Veiga.

The two delegations informed each other of the activities of their trade unions and their principal tasks. They condemned the policy of the Chinese leadership and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

A cooperation plan between the trade unions of Bulgaria and Cuba for the 1979-1980 period was discussed and approved. The plan provides for the expansion of the links between the two organizations. Cooperation between branch trade unions will also develop. The central leaderships are to exchange working groups on questions of mutual interest, as well as journalists and information about their activities.

PARTY SECRETARY STANISHEV MEETS INDIAN COUNTERPART IN DELHI

AU131515 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Delhi, April 13 (BTA correspondent)--A meeting between Mr Rajeshwara Rao, secretary general of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, took place in Delhi.

During the talks, which proceeded in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, the two sides exchanged information on the tasks facing the two parties at the present stage, views on further cooperation between the two parties, on issues of the international communist movement and the struggle for world peace and security.

CONTRACTS SIGNED IN NIS WITH YUGOSLAV ENTERPRISES

AU131945 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (BTA correspondent)--Last year the "Masinska Industrija" (MIN) engineering works in Nis and the Bulgarian "Balkancarimpex" and "Transimpex" foreign trade enterprises concluded contracts for preparations for industrial cooperation in the making of electric and internal combustion engine trucks, electric telphers and railway wagons. The Bulgarian and Yugoslav enterprises concerned exchanged delegations of specialists who studied the conditions, possibilities and prospects of production cooperation between the two countries. Technical documentation was also exchanged.

A few days ago in Nis were signed contracts whereby these Bulgarian and Yugoslav enterprises are to cooperate in the manufacture of electric and I.C.E. trucks, electric telphers and wagons. Bulgaria will supply "MIN" with parts and units for assembling Bulgarian electric and I.C.E. trucks and electric telphers worth more than 3 million dollars a year, while Yugoslavia is to export annually to Bulgaria 150 wagons worth more than 3.5 million dollars. Some Bulgarian-made parts and assemblies will also be mounted on these wagons. According to representatives of the two countries this is the most important initiative so far for industrial cooperation in production between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. As from now it is envisaged for the volume of bilateral cooperation to be expanded next year and for the manufacture of a number of parts and units for the Bulgarian electric and I.C.E. trucks and electric telphers assembled in "MIN" to start in Nis in the future. Some of these parts and other assemblies will also be imported into Bulgaria for the transport machines manufactured in Bulgaria.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS BULGARIAN, SOVIET COSMONAUTS

AU141909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree bestowing the Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria title on Lt Col Eng Georgi Ivanov Ivanov for his participation in the Soyuz-33 joint space flight and his demonstration of heroism and courage. Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov, commander of the Soyuz-33 spacecraft, pilot and cosmonaut and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, has also been awarded the same title for his participation in the Soyuz-33 joint space flight with the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, for his demonstration of heroism and courage and for his contribution to strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

New Award

AU141902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree establishing an honorary title "Pilot-Cosmonaut of the People's Republic of Bulgaria." This honorary title will be bestowed on Bulgarian citizens who have performed a space flight. Those given the title Pilot-Cosmonaut of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be presented with an insignia and a diploma.

The State Council has bestowed the title Pilot-Cosmonaut of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Lt Col Eng Georgi Ivanov Ivanov for his performance in the joint space flight in the Soyuz-33 spacecraft.

The State Council has issued a decree presenting the People's Republic of Bulgaria First Degree Order to Capt Eng Aleksandur Panayotov Aleksandrov, alternate for the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, for his persistence, awareness and selflessness displayed during his training for a space flight.

The State Council has also issued a decree awarding the People's Republic of Bulgaria First Degree Order to Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko, pilot-cosmonaut of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Soviet Union, for his active participation in the training concerning the joint space flight in the Soyuz-33 spacecraft and for his contribution to strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov has issued an order promoting Maj Eng Georgi Ivanov Ivanov to the rank of lieutenant colonel in advance of the time scheduled, for his participation in the joint space flight in the Soyuz-33 spacecraft in the Intercosmos program and for his heroism, courage, space flight training and skill displayed under complicated conditions.

Senior Lt Eng Aleksandur Panayotov Aleksandrov has been promoted to captain engineer ahead of schedule for his constant persistence, stamina, consistency and selflessness in the training connected with the Intercosmos program.

CHNOUPEK CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO TUNISIA

LD131200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his official visit to Tunisia today. The Czechoslovak guest was seen off at Tunis airport by the Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Fitouri and other officials, representatives of the diplomatic corps and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Tunis Cestmir Janout. A guard of honor lined up at the airport in honor of the Czechoslovak minister.

Bohuslav Chnoupek left by air for home with his party shortly after 2100.

MORE ON GORBACHEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT

South Bohemia Tour

LD131656 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in the South Bohemian region today. The delegation is being accompanied by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At a meeting of the CPCZ regional committee in Ceske Budejovice leading secretary of the party's regional committee Frantisek Pitra briefed the Soviet friends on the political and economic situation in the region. He acquainted them in detail with the process of implementing the conclusions of the party's 15th congress in agriculture and with the conclusions arising for South Bohemia from the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Mikhail Gorbachev, head of the Soviet delegation, paid tribute to the results achieved by the working people of the South Bohemian region in raising agricultural production and wished them, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, many successes in the all-round development of the region's economy.

The members of the Soviet party delegation then left for the Jindrichuv Hradec district.

Departure From Prague

LD142017 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which attended the 9th all-state congress of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives left Prague by air today.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA WFTU SESSION

LD141438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and vice president of the WFTU, returned to Prague today from the 30th meeting of the WFTU General Council in Sofia.

At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Council of Trade Unions.

GDR'S FISCHER TO VISIT 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

LD131958 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 April, CTK--Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia in the nearest future. Oskar Fischer was invited by his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD131843 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, premier of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, will pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in the days ahead.

SRV TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE, TALKS BEGIN

LD141600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks started in Prague today between delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, headed by Karel Hoffmann and Nguyen Van Linh.

The delegation of the Vietnamese trade unionists led by Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

CUBAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD141712 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, led by its secretary general, Roberto Veiga Menendez, arrived in Prague by air today.

The Cuban trade unionists were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other representatives of the revolutionary trade union movement.

During a stay of several days delegations of the Central Union of Cuban Workers and the Central Council of Trade Unions will examine questions on further developing cooperation between the trade union organizations of both countries.

PARTY INSTITUTES OF MARXISM-LENINISM CONVENE

AU151330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On the 10th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee's April session; a convincing testimony of successes"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--A joint session of the Scientific Council of the Institutes of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ and Slovak Communist Party Central Committee's and of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political College was held yesterday [11 April] in Prague in the presence of J. Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The session was held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the new CPCZ leadership's assumption of power with Comrade G. Husak at its head. It was also attended by heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments V. Bejda and J. Majcharcik and by M. Stefanak, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

The significance of the CPCZ Central Committee's April 1969 session, which represents a landmark in the process of overcoming the serious crisis-ridden situation in the party and society, was evaluated in the main paper submitted by Z. Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism. He stressed that the past 10 years have proven that the party can fulfill its historic mission only if all its activity proceeds from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and only if it is closely bound to the people and headed by a firm, resolute and cohesive leadership.

History provides convincing proof of the fact that the CPCZ ACHIEVED SUCCESSES IN THE BATTLE AGAINST BOURGEOIS RULE, IN THE BATTLE AGAINST FASCISM AND FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION, IN THE TRANSITION PHASE OF THE NATIONAL AND DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION INTO A SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, AS WELL AS IN THE YEARS OF THE MATERIALIZATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, WHENEVER IT CONNECTED THIS SCIENTIFIC THEORY IN ITS ACTIVITY WITH THE PRACTICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS MOVEMENT, WHENEVER IT UNAPPEASABLY FOUGHT AGAINST ALL BRANDS OF BOURGEOIS AND REVISIONIST IDEOLOGY AND FOR THE PURITY OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND WHENEVER IT CREATIVELY IMPLEMENTED IN ITS ACTIVITY THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM, APPLYING THEM TO THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND GIVEN PHASES OF OUR SOCIETY'S HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT.

Ten years ago the struggle culminated between the Marxist-Leninist and rightwing forces for the leadership of our communist party. The election of Comrade G. Husak to the office of first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee initiated the [period of] shaping the new party leadership, which has been successfully directing the CPCZ's work since that time. IN THE PERSON OF G. HUSAK A SIGNIFICANT REVOLUTIONARY OF LONG STANDING WAS ELECTED TO THE HEAD OF THE PARTY, AN OUTSTANDING FIGURE IN THE CPCZ AND THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, AN EXPERIENCED POLITICIAN AND STATESMAN. [paragraph continues]

Through his whole life and work, his resolute defense of the interests of the workers class and the working people, of the interests of socialism, through his significant participation in the national-liberation struggle and the working people's February victory, through his ardent relationship with the Soviet Union and his contribution toward consolidating the unity of the socialist community, toward the battle for peace and progress in the world, Comrade G. Husak has justly won great authority in the party, among our people and in the international communist and workers movement.

IT IS SOLELY DUE TO THE DECISIVE VICTORY OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST FORCES OVER THE RIGHT-WINGERS THAT AN END COULD BE PUT TO THE DESTRUCTION AND THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY INSURED.

Comrade Z. Snitil then stressed that within a short period of time the party has been capable of leading society out of the crisis and onto the path of positive social development, a path leading toward building a developed socialist society, a path characterized in all spheres by successes which belong among the most significant successes in the entire history of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

He also devoted great attention to consolidating the CSSR's international position and to the growth of the CPCZ's authority in the international communist and workers movement.

With the passing of time, Comrade Z. Snitil continued, we must AGAIN APPRECIATE THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED IN AUGUST 1968 TO OUR PARTY, COUNTRY AND PEOPLE BY THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES FOR THE DEFENSE AND SALVATION OF SOCIALISM, FOR THE SALVATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S BASIC VITAL INTERESTS.

The Marxist-Leninist forces and their representatives in party bodies and organizations continued to conduct a complicated and serious struggle for depriving the rightwingers in the party and the antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces in the society of their influence and for fully reviving and further developing the strength of our socialist system.

In this connection he spoke of the Leninist course taken by the party leadership, a course that made it possible to mobilize society's creative forces and to lead our country toward consolidation. He pointed out the significance of the following CPCZ Central Committee sessions and of the 14th party congress, which had approved the new political line and elected a new Central Committee.

As a whole the experience won since the CPCZ Central Committee's April 1968 session represents a significant source of instruction for every communist, for every citizen, Comrade Snitil stressed in conclusion. Simultaneously this experience gives us the right to maintain that in the past decade the idea was successfully being implemented in the spirit of which the leadership headed by Comrade G. Husak has been directing the work of the entire party: Systemically to see to the working people's prosperity, to the upsurge of our country, to further developing socialism and consolidating peace in the world. Herein we see the revolutionary legacy of the CPCZ Central Committee's April 1968 session.

The ideas of the main report were then developed in the statements by the members of scientific councils of all three party institutions.

FOJTIK COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF DUBCEK'S REMOVAL

LD141108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the April 1969 session of the CPCZ Central Committee is recalled in an editorial of the 15th issue of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY entitled "An Event of Exceptional Significance," written by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The author notes in the introduction that a session of the CPCZ Central Committee took place on 17 April 1969. The proceedings, though very brief, rank among the most significant in the party's history. The contents of that session can be marked by the following important decisions: 1) The recall of Alexander Dubcek from the post of first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: 2) the election of Gustav Husak to this post of highest responsibility in the party; and 3) the decision to work out guidelines for determining a binding procedure of the party in the consolidation process to overcome the crisis and restore socialist values in the life of society.

Dubcek's departure from the highest post in the party, Jan Fojtik goes on to say, was necessarily the highest demand of the period--the first step that had to be taken. Dubcek had not only failed to cope with the duties which he had been entrusted with in January 1968, but he had gradually succumbed to the pressure of rightwing and anti-socialist forces to the point of eventually placing himself at their service, becoming their spokesman, shield and symbol. These reactionary elements tried under his protection to continue their counterrevolutionary activities even after August. Of course, they had to restore to new methods of struggle, since the internationalist assistance had created a fundamental change in the situation: Those who were loyal to Marxism-Leninism and socialism were now able to launch a counterattack--on the offensive--while the reactionary elements were increasingly being forced onto the defensive.

The supporters of the reactionary forces in important state and economic posts were at that time concerned least of all with the national economy, in which disorganization was taking place as a result of the spontaneity to which our entire society had been exposed since the spring of 1968. They were involved in campaigns organized with the aim of wrecking the socialist economy and eliminating state social ownership and economic planned management.

The situation in which we found ourselves at the beginning of 1969 thanks to the right-wing was, indeed, far from enviable, Comrade Jan Fojtik stresses in today's editorial in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY. It was not, however, hopeless. But much the rightwing opportunist and anti-socialist forces attempted to make it so. What was to be done to prevent the crisis from deepening and help the party and society to extricate themselves from it? This was shown by the resolution of the November plenum of the party Central Committee. But that resolution had to be defended against the most varied attacks by those who did not want to accept it, who were distorting and disfiguring it from rightwing positions. It was necessary to acquaint the entire party with it, to elaborate on its conclusions and to apply them in the regions, districts and basic organizations, and above all to implement its demands consistently and firmly and to unite the communists for their fulfillment.

Of course this process, if it was to be successful, had to be firmly directed from the center. But this direction was being hamstrung not only by many members of the then very large and ineffective Presidium; it was to a large extent literally made impossible by the distinctive attitude of the first secretary--by his persistent passivity, by the fact that he kept turning his back on everything, looking offended, and would not make any decision. [paragraph continues]

Dubcek's removal from his post was, therefore, the prime condition for the widely advocated radical change, which was desired by all those who were fed up with uncertainty and chaos, who wished to see order reign at last and to see normal conditions restored for peaceful work and life, for the development of socialism without demagogy and fraud, Jan Fojtik emphasises in today's issue of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY. He continues:

The April session met this demand. It elected Comrade Gustav Husak to the most responsible post. It decided at the same time on some changes in the governing bodies of the Central Committee and in the composition of the Presidium. This started a process whereby the party's leading bodies gradually eliminated spokesmen of the right. It was the beginning of a necessary and inescapable process in which a historic role was to be played by a document which occupies a particular important place in the history of our party: "The lessons of the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ congress." It became the militant platform for the active uniting of the party, for the consistent restoration of its Marxist-Leninist character. It also helped the fraternal parties to significantly grasp the essence of the events which had taken place in our country, not only in 1968 but also before that year, at a time when the crisis in the party and society had developed.

As Jan Fojtik goes on to state, the Marxist-Leninist forces, which were gradually prevailing, did not defeat the rightwing opportunists and anti-socialist elements because they had forced their points of view on the party and public in an authoritarian way, but because they officially took advantage of the opportunities offered to them and our entire party and society by the internationalist assistance--because they had become the spearhead of the political and ideological struggle for the allegiance of the broad strata of the people and had, with their support and on the basis of their activity, carried out an exceptionally complex process of consolidation within a relatively short time. They had linked their struggle to the revolutionary traditions of the fifth congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, of the Victorious February, and of Gottwald's policy and his unforgettable and glorious motto "Facing the Masses," which had once more become the focus of attention of the party bodies. This was the main reason why the rightwing opportunists ended in complete failure, Comrade Jan Fojtik stresses in the editorial in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the April 1969 session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the next section of this extensive editorial, entitled "An Event of Exceptional Significance," he evaluates the successes achieved in the construction of Socialist Czechoslovakia over the past decade and draws conclusions for the present time. In conclusion he writes:

The balance sheet of the 10 years we have covered since April 1969 unequivocally bears out our firm conviction that the road which we took then, and which has led our party and society out of the crisis, was and remains the right one. The successes we have won along this road give us strength and optimism for our future work. We should and will learn the lessons of the struggles which we have had to wage--the lessons which tell us to continue consolidating our socialist system, developing the economic and spiritual potential of the country and defending it against any enemy; to consolidate and develop our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, with the countries of real socialism and with all the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world; and to hold firmly aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Scientific socialism--the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin--is a reliable compass in the day-to-day practical work of a communist party. By proceeding in accordance with these teachings, being loyal to them and applying them creatively the party is able to carry out a principled policy, a policy which serves the working class and all the people. And this is what makes it true to its mission, its revolutionary traditions and the behest of the historic April 1969 session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Jan Fojtik concludes in today's editorial in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY entitled "An Event of Exceptional Significance."

LEADERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES ELECTED

AU141543 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report: "Discussions of the ninth all-state congress of unified cooperative farms concluded; life confirms that the CPCZ's agricultural policy is correct"]

[Excerpts] The agenda of yesterday's session on the last day of the ninth all-state congress of unified cooperative farms consisted of the discussion and adoption of the concluding documents. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation, CSSR Government, Federal Assembly and the CSSR National Front Central Committee participated in the discussions. Foreign agricultural delegations also were present.

Pavol Jonas was elected chairman of the CSSR's Union of Cooperative Farmers ZDR Central Committee; Jan Cervinka and Jan Blchac its deputy chairmen; Ervin Zidek its secretary; and Jan Kara was elected chairman of the ZDR Central Committee's Control and Auditing Commission. Jan Cervinka became chairman of the ZDR's Czech Committee; Josef Polacek its deputy chairman; Pavel Cepelak its secretary; and Ladislav Nemec became chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission of the ZDR's Czech Committee. Jan Plchac was elected chairman of the ZDR's Slovak Committee; Tibor Bohdanovsky its deputy chairman; Jan Hucko its secretary; and Augustin Dvorsky was elected chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission of the ZDR's Slovak Committee.

In the next part of the session the heads of foreign delegations gave greeting speeches.

The first to speak was Philippe Akpo, minister of cooperative action and rural development of the Benin Republic; other speakers were Celestino Bernardo (Tchisainga) agricultural adviser of the president of the People's Republic of Angola; (Muhammad Farid Abbas Radzha), deputy chairman of the General Union of Cooperative Farmers of Iraq; (Ismail Husayn), deputy secretary general of the General Union of Arab Farmers with headquarters in Tripoli; (Christos Kurteralis), deputy secretary general of the Union of Cypriot Agriculturalists (EKA); and Jose Metos, representative of the Portuguese Federation of Cooperative Farmers (Corinha).

KURT SEIBT SPEAKS AT LUSAKA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU141551 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[ADN Lusaka dispatch: "GDR reaffirms solidarity with peoples in African south: Kurt Seibt at Lusaka international conference"]

[Excerpt] Solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle against the racist regimes is not a tactical question but a principled question. This is what Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, emphasized on 11 April in Lusaka at the international conference in support for the liberation movements and solidarity with the front states of southern Africa. Kurt Seibt stated that the extremely successful trip by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to Libya, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique has conveyed affirmations of the GDR's solidaristic cooperation not only to the states visited but also beyond that to SWAPO of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the South African ANC. He further continued: "In view of the victories of the revolutionary forces in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other African states, imperialism is intensifying its attempts to prevent spreading the revolutionary process in Africa, particularly in the south of the continent." In doing so imperialism has directed its main thrust against the socialist-oriented states. At the same time it wants to put an end to the just struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa through violence and fraud.

REPORTAGE ON KRENZ-LED FDJ DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

Friendship Days

AU141615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Heinz Jakubowski report from Luanda: "Friendship days in Luanda opened festively: cordial greetings from Erich Honecker conveyed by Egon Krenz"]

[Summary] "The 'days of friendship between the youth of the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR' were opened on the evening of 12 April in Luanda in the spirit of close fraternal relations. Members of the JMPLA youth organization very cordially welcomed in the Karl Marx Movie Theater the FDJ delegation led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo."

Bornito de Souza, first national secretary of the Angolan youth federation, expressed the pleasure of the hosts of the event over the fulfillment in practice of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries signed only recently by Erich Honecker and Dr Agostinho Neto. Accompanied by stormy applause, Egon Krenz conveyed to the Angolan friends the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He praised the significant successes achieved by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA Labor Party and of its president, Dr Agostinho Neto, successes which the GDR people and youth are watching with great sympathy and respect.

"Egon Krenz stressed the firm determination of the FDJ members in the 30th year of their socialist fatherland to continue, with their achievements for the comprehensive strengthening of socialism, to make an active contribution to the struggle against imperialism and to take up new initiatives to deepen the anti-imperialist solidarity."

The event was concluded with the showing of a film on the 11th world youth festival in Havana and with an entertainment program performed by Angolan troupes and the Potsdam FDJ Spartacus singing club.

"On the same day Bornito de Souza and Egon Krenz conducted a first exchange of ideas on the further cooperation between the two youth organizations in the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee building." Wolfgang Herger, member of the youth department of the SED Central Committee, also accompanied the GDR youth delegation.

"Another meeting took place between members of the FDJ delegation and representatives of the Angolan Pioneer APO organization to which Renato Tito, national secretary of the organization, had invited the delegation."

"In the afternoon of 11 April a jointly arranged exhibition about GDR and Angolan youth was opened in Luanda. Present were representatives of the SWAPO and ANC liberation movements and of the Congolese UJCS Youth Federation."

Nujoma Meeting

LD131556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, and Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, had a cordial meeting yesterday in the Angolan capital. Sam Nujoma stressed the firm will of the Namibian people to eradicate the racist system in Namibia and to build a social system free from exploitation. Egon Krenz assured the leader of the Namibian liberation movement of the unmitigated solidarity of the GDR people and, of course, its youth who stand firmly by the side of peoples fighting for national independence and social progress, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

13 April Activities

LD132237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2039 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[ADN correspondent]

[Text] Luanda--Meeting at the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party Central Committee and continued official talks with the National Committee of MPLA party youth highlighted the activities of a GDR youth delegation in Luanda today. The delegation is led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and SED Politburo candidate member.

Today the GDR delegation, together with Soviet, Cuban, and Congolese youth delegations, also honored the memory of the national hero (Hoji Ya Henda). Egon Krenz laid a wreath at the monument to the MPLA military leader and model of Angolan youth, who was killed in action 11 years ago.

Youth Days Ceremonies

LD160714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--The "Days of Friendship Between GDR and Angolan Youth" ended on Sunday in Luanda. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Bornito de Souza, first national secretary of the MPLA, the Angolan party youth, signed a joint communique. It provides for expanding and strengthening cooperation between the two youth organizations in the joint struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neocolonialism as well as for peace, democracy and socialism.

The delegation from the GDR's socialist youth organization participated in the main festivities to mark the "day of Angolan youth" in the port of Lobito in the southern Angolan Province of Benguela, from where it returned to Luanda on Sunday afternoon.

Other guests in Lobito were delegations of the Congolese Youth Federation, UJSC, the Cuban UJC as well as representatives from youth organizations of the Namibian liberation movement SWAPO, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the ANC of South Africa.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU141544 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 79 P 2 AU

[ADN Berlin Dispatch: "Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] On 10 April 1979 a male from the FRG violated the GDR state border in the Geismar area, Heiligenstadt Kreis. The border violator was detained. He carried no identification documents. According to his own statement he is FRG citizen Hans Steier. He was taken to the appropriate GDR organs for an ascertainment of his identity and of the details of the border violation.

BRIEFS

MARGOT HONECKER IN MOSCOW--"Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, is currently paying a 5-day visit to Moscow for an exchange of experiences at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Education. On the first few days of her stay she conducted talks with Mikhail Prokofyev, USSR Education Minister, Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Vsevolod Stoletov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, and with Georgiy Aseyev, head of the Main Administration for Education of the Moscow City Council. Visits to public education institutions in the Soviet capital also were part of the work program. The tasks resulting from the teachers congresses in both countries last year were at the center of the deliberations. Particular attention was devoted to problems of communist education, and of the pedagogical process in schools and educational institutions. The meetings helped to further coordinate and deepen bilateral cooperation in the field of education. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND In German 5 Apr 79 P 2 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON CARTER ENERGY CONSERVATION SPEECH

AU141520 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Istvan L. Szabo article--dated Washington, April 1979: "The U.S. Oil Policy; the Two Sides of the Coin"]

[Summary] "The new strategy concerning energy that was proclaimed by President Carter at the end of last week broached atomic energy, the Pennsylvania nuclear accident, the construction of small thermal power plants and the intensified use of solar energy. But the plan is devoted essentially only to one source of energy: oil."

The United States was almost self-sufficient with regard to oil 10 years ago. Since then, its domestic output has been declining, so that it is now required to obtain almost 50 percent of its oil requirements abroad. It is a fact that a great deal of energy is wasted in the United States.

"The essence of the new energy policy is an appeal to the American people--regarded as a courageous one by many people--to use less energy and pay more for it in the future."

Every point of Carter's appeal to use energy economically is justified. "However, even middle-class papers say that the means through which the President wants to attain these goals of frugality constitutes a surrender to the demands of the oil monopolies." Carter announced a phased decontrol of oil prices from 1 June, so that the price of domestically produced oil will rise to the level of OPEC prices by 1 October 1981. "The President hopes that the new measures will make consumers economize and capital flow into those sectors that produce energy."

The new oil prices have social connotations peculiar to the United States, where most people drive large cars and houses are built with hardly any insulation. "As the Washington POST has said, the man in the street is a 'captive of the oil trap.'

"Through the measures just announced, the average American family's annual oil and gasoline bill will increase by $300. Clearly, the President has donated this money to the oil monopolies. These rich capitalist enterprises will obtain an additional profit of $17 billion without investing even a cent to obtain it. The President noted with regret the trend of oil capital to invest a large part of its profits in ventures offering rapid rewards--the purchase of department stores and hotels. Carter is recommending to Congress to take back at least half of the $17 billion donation in the form of a special tax and to set up an energy development fund with it. However, congressional insiders only smile at this suggestion, for who in Congress could overcome the influence of the oil lobby?"

According to the New York TIMES, the entire energy management plan is a triumph of the right wing of Carter's team, and, above all, of Secretary of Energy Schlesinger. "It is generally known that Schlesinger is a hireling of the oil lobby. In fact, he has been pressuring the administration, through the inclusion of the public, for months in favor of freeing oil prices. [paragraph continues]

"In this, he has found an ally in the person of Secretary of Defense Brown. Following the turnabout in Iran, these two suggested that there is an oil crisis in the United States and that perhaps a rationing system should be introduced. Brown's ideas coincided with Schlesinger's campaign about the point that he came out for a "defense" of the Persian Gulf and an increased U.S. military presence in the Middle East." However, the average American does not believe that there is an oil crisis.

"Even if there is no crisis with regard to supplies, it is an undeniable fact that oil problems have emerged for the U.S. administration, primarily because it has had to realize that it does not have the power to have the oil reserves of the Third World indefinitely at its disposal. It was impotent in the face of the Iranian turnabout, Mexico is not prepared to submit itself to Washington's wishes and, indeed--as a consequence of U.S. policy in the Middle East--Saudi Arabia no longer seems to be an obedient partner."

The fact that the U.S. administration is also guided by international considerations, that is, the endeavor to safeguard investments abroad and the continuity of oil supplies, is clearly revealed by the key sentence of the Carter speech: "'Our national strength has become dangerously dependent on the transport route of oil tankers, which leads to us from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area, the least stable area of the world, stretching halfway around the Earth.'

"If this is true, then the U.S. energy plan that has been made public is only one part of the story. We will probably hear a great deal about the other part, its strategic side, in the future."

GYORI ADDRESSES SOCIALIST WORK CONFERENCE IN LENINGRAD

LD142208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The Scientific Conference on Socialist Work Competition, held in Leningrad, has ended. The participants sent a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, stressing the continuing role of work competition in realizing the tasks of socialist construction.

"The conference was addressed by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. He emphasized, among other things, that the socialist brigade movement, which embraces almost 2 million Hungarian workers, plays an increasing role in the shaping and disseminating of socialist conduct and way of life and the new work and worker morale. Imre Gyori and Otto Juhasz, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, have left Leningrad for Budapest."

MAROTHY RECEIVES VISITING KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD132022 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), a three-member delegation of the Soviet Leninist Komsomol headed by Igor Nikolayevich Schcholkov, member of the Komsomol CC Steering Committee and head of the CC Foreign Department [name and title as received], is visiting Budapest.

The Soviet youth leaders [word indistinct] conduct talks with their hosts on cooperation between KISZ and the Komsomol as well as about timely issues of the international youth movement.

The Leninist Komsomol delegation was received Friday by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

HUNGARIAN-ITALIAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

LD132034 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13, MTI--The Budapest meeting of the Hungarian-Italian Cultural Committee ended today with the signing of a two-year cultural, educational and scientific cooperation workplan.

The document helping practical implementation of the cultural agreement concluded in September 1965 is providing additional opportunities besides the traditional forms of cooperation involving the exchange of scholarship-holders and the joint activity of various cultural institutions, to further developing Hungarian-Italian cultural ties. Under the workplan [word indistinct] the years 1979-80 a joint conference for the two countries publishers will be held in Budapest, designed also to promote the publishing of Hungarian literature in Italy. Besides, a series of Italian films will be shown in Hungary, and similar Hungarian film popularization events will be held in Italy.

The workplan was signed for Hungary by Vilmos Meruk, deputy president of the Institute for Cultural Relations, and by Ambassador Paolo [name indistinct], assistant general director at the Italian Ministry of Culture. After the signing ceremony the Italian cultural delegation left Budapest.

MTI REPORTS ON SINO-VIETNAMESE TALKS

Arrival of PRC Minister in SRV

LD141936 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

["Chinese government delegation in Hanoi; from Pal Bokor and Istvan Zala, Hanoi correspondents of MTI"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI)--At the invitation of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a Chinese Government delegation under Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong arrived on Saturday in Hanoi.

One hour before the Chinese delegation's arrival, the Foreign Ministry of the S.R.V. released a declaration, rejecting in full extent the slandering propaganda allegations and unfounded demands that the Chinese Foreign Ministry had forwarded in a note on Friday to Hanoi. In it the Chinese are stating the completely unfounded charge that Vietnam "performed acts of border provocation" one day before start of the negotiations Vietnam itself had initiated.

Let it be clearly stated--reads the reply of Vietnam--that such a conduct by the Chinese prior to the beginning of talks on the deputy foreign-ministers level, signals an unearnestness of intentions, makes things more complicated at the conference table, counters the peace-loving nations' wishes in the world and in Southeast Asia who desire to re-establish peace and stability as soon as possible in this area.

The Vietnamese who have long expressed their earnest intention and good-will, carry the desire to start negotiations, to create peace and stability along the border between the two countries, to re-establish relations between them and to renew the links of friendship between the two nations, to contribute to the preserving of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The S.R.V. is expecting a similar approach from the Chinese side as this is the precondition for negotiations on the deputy foreign ministers level to start under favourable auspices.

Chinese delegation leader Han Nianlong made a brief declaration at the airport. He described the Chinese aggression of February against the S.R.V. as an "armed conflict" and claimed that China does its best to solve the grave contradictions that have arisen over the last years in the relations between the two countries.

He referred to the alleged intentions of his government to repair the vitiated contacts and the traditional links of friendship. He took stand in favour of an agreement to be concluded on the basis of "peaceful coexistence, cooperation and mutual concessions."

Talks Previewed

LD131901 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Pal Bokor reports from Hanoi:

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and eight-member Chinese negotiating team are expected to arrive in Hanoi at noon hours on Saturday to discuss urgent issues connected with the Sino-Vietnamese border situation and ties between the two countries. The Vietnamese side which in the past one month gave signs on several occasions about its great sense of responsibility for peace in South-East Asia, is not putting forward any fresh condition for the beginning of parleys. As such, depending on the willingness of the Chinese delegation, the negotiations may begin at the International Club of Hanoi on Saturday afternoon.

Political observers in Hanoi agree that irrespective of whether the talks (?between the) two countries end successfully or only with partial success, they would be long and even the possibility of a breakdown cannot be ruled out.

At the opening talks, the sides are expected to discuss only the agenda for further negotiations. But this preparatory phase may cast light on several obscure questions. The most important among these is what the Chinese side means by "other issues" mooted by it for the preliminary discussions. According to reliable Hanoi sources, apart from the border questions and general issues connected with the normalizing of relations between the two countries, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would be willing to take up other topics like the restoration of air and railway traffic and postal link between them, or the problem of the "Hoas". But it is not [word indistinct] any cost to bargain about subjects affecting its sovereignty like its relations with the Soviet Union, socialist countries and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Nor would it agree to any discussion over the "Cambodian question" which, according to Vietnam, is an affair within the jurisdiction of the legal government of Cambodia. Similarly, no talks would be acceptable in Hanoi on relations between Laos and China, or between Laos and Vietnam, it was emphasized in the Vietnamese capital.

MTI REPORTS 'CLASH' ON PRC MODERNIZATION METHODS

LD132030 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent Bela Elias reports from Peking: The Chinese papers are monitoring a fairly wide debate on how the four modernizations should be realized in the practice. Those who just a short time ago were all for Chinese modernization with the help of Western capital and management methods, are now voting in favour of a "socialist' or even "Chinese" modernization process.

The Chinese party's PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] declares in a leader that although China has things to learn from abroad as regards sciences, technics and economic management methods, it must refuse any attempt at "full westernization". Perhaps the first disillusioning experiences of the Chinese overture towards the West have made the author of the editorial to draw once again the same conclusion Chinese masses have done long ago: Only socialism can save China and diversion from the socialist road can only push back China to a feudal and semi-colonial position. The paper of the Shanghai Party Committee is being even more clear and straightforward when claiming that clinging to the socialist road is the sole guarantee against restoration of capitalism in China.

However, the debate about the nature of modernisation is fairly vague as one cannot quite make out who is fighting who. One thing is obvious: The editorial and commentaries reflect the conflictions of the party and state administration groups on the most important issues concerning the nature and pattern of economic development. The latest articles tell about sharpening clashes between those who want to push modernization at any cost, and those who realistically consider the situation and possibilities in China.

STATUS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS REPORTED BY MTI

LD132040 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13, MTI--Since the 1968 reform of Hungary's system of economic management, central decisions about the use and the possible changes of the economic regulators has coincided with the approval of the national economic plans. In 1976, the start of the current five-year-plan term, the regulators were modified in a way that a bigger part of the company profits than before flow into the state budget which is anyway burdened heavily by the rocketing world-market prices, involving a deterioration in the terms of trade.

In January 1979 the system of economic regulators was amended again with the basic objectives to diminish unprofitable production, to reduce the need for imported raw and basic materials, to keep the investment expenditures under stricter control, to widen the range of exportable goods and to improve the foreign trade balance.

The measures taken to this end include such things as to impose higher profit tax rates upon the companies and state farms and to make them accumulate bigger reserve funds, to cut the exchange rate of the transferable ruble, to allow the companies larger shares from their export profits and to lessen the subsidies granted for individual companies.

For closer details: As from January 1, 1979 the general profit tax rate has been raised from 36 to 40 percent, reducing the sources available to companies for reserving development funds. This is hoped to act as an incentive for a more thrifty management of investments.

Companies must in the future contribute 25 instead of 15 percent of their profits to the reserve funds. This is partly meant to lend the companies a higher measure of security in tiding over the effects of a more extensive modification in prices and regulators scheduled for the 1981-85 plan period.

In November, 1978, the exchange rate of the transferable ruble was cut by 4.5 percent. The companies, in a bid to compensate their consequential losses in returns, were either reducing their expenses or altering their production patterns. The financial authorities too seek [as received] to promote profitable exports by a more flexible adaptation to changes in the hard currency rates, thus helping the companies--through indication from other receipts and expenses--to give preference to a particular currency in which business is the most rewarding.

Chief contracting ventures abroad involving substantial Hungarian labour, intellectual products, services, etc. present another opportunity for a long-range augmentation of exports. Therefore, companies taking part as subcontractors in these undertakings will be given the same financial and moral recognition as those directly engaged in the export transaction itself.

Additional stimulus for export comes from the measure which makes it possible for a company to retain a much higher proportion than so far, actually 60 percent of their profits stemming from the price rises of export commodities.

BRIEFS

HAVANA NEGOTIATIONS--Karoly Polinszky, minister of education, has ended his negotiations in Havana. With two Cuban colleagues, he signed a cooperation framework agreement and work plan. Before his departure, Karoly Polinszky said that he had negotiations about cooperation between the University of (?Oriente) and the Technical University of Heavy Industry in Miskolc. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD]

BUILDING MATERIALS SHORTAGE--The Hajdu-Bihar county group of deputies has discussed the supply of building materials to the inhabitants. Almost two-thirds of the privately built homes envisaged in the county's 5-year plan have been completed in 3 years, creating a significant task for the building materials trade. There have been shortages in cement, roofing slate and small bricks in particular. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD]

POPE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CATHOLICS--At Vatican City on Friday [6 April], Pope John Paul II received the Hungarian Catholic Church delegation led by Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekia, archbishop of Esztergom. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION--A consultation between the Hungarian and Italian ministries of foreign affairs took place 4-6 April in Budapest. Bruno Bottai, deputy political director general of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had talks with Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on bilateral relations and topical international matters. The deputy director general was received by Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

GIEREK ADDRESSES 14TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU131050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR CC, at the Central Committee's 14th plenum in Warsaw on 11 April]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the problems of small-scale industry and services in general have for a long time been in the focus of attention of the party and state authorities. The government program of development of handicrafts and services mapped out at the instigation of the Politburo is being successfully implemented. In February of this year the Politburo, together with the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, assessed the implementation of this program. Full implementation of its guidelines should contribute to a further increase in the scope and improvement of the quality of production and services rendered by small-scale industry and handicrafts.

During today's plenum, the Politburo proposed a plan for further development of small-scale industry. The proposed guidelines met with great interest and, generally speaking, with the approval of the Central Committee. An earlier discussion on this subject with the political and economic aktiv in central offices and voivodships, in towns and parishes, contributed to this. These consultations, in which several thousand people took part--members of our party, of the United Peasant Party, and of the Democratic Party, as well as nonparty people, were substantive and constructive.

The development of a small-scale industry is now of key importance for the effectiveness of our economy and of an improvement in living conditions for the people. We have greatly developed a modern industry in our country. Our greatest efforts during the period of industrialization had been focused on the construction and modernization of large industrial plants. This was necessary and purposeful because plants of this kind are the main centers of modern mass production and the most powerful levers of progress in socialist building. As a result we have achieved a very high level of concentration of production. At the same time, however, there occurred certain delays precisely in those domains where small enterprises, working for the demands of both the home market and for export, can be highly effective. This concerns primarily industry on a local scale and working for local needs. This kind of industry is still insufficiently developed in our country.

But this is not the only problem here. As is known from the experience of other countries as well as from our own, there are spheres of production important for the country as a whole which can be developed better from the economic and technological point of view at small enterprises, managed both by the local and cooperative authorities and by the key industry. This concerns nonmass production [wytworczosc moloseryjna], often labor-consuming, which demands greater flexibility. This concerns also certain kinds of highly specialized production.

It is well known that in many countries scientific and research appliances are produced at small plants closely connected with scientific and research institutes equipped with modern technology and manned by personnel with the highest qualifications. This concerns also the enterprises that improve the quality of production or widen the range of goods produced, the enterprises that should fill the gaps in production, solve repair problems and a great many other problems.

All these matters were discussed here and it was stressed that the development of small-scale industry must be treated by us as a task of vital importance for the effective development of our economy as a whole.

It should also be noted that small-scale industry can and ought to contribute in a relatively short time to a considerable increase in supply to the market of goods and services, and at the same time insure a rather quick return of investment outlays. Small-scale industry has good conditions for satisfying changing demands of the consumer. It can produce small quantities of a wide range of goods, thus efficiently filling the gaps in the market in all those cases where the key industry, because of the scope of its production, does not react with necessary speed to the needs of the market.

At the same time, small-scale industry should become an important factor in the better utilization of labor resources, production potential, raw and other materials, and should also contribute to an economic activization in small towns and parish centers insuring jobs to their inhabitants. This is a very important thing for a uniform town and country economy and a rational development of all regions.

There is a great deal to be done here by central voivodship, municipal and parish administration. Social initiative is also needed.

Comrades, the functions of small-scale industry defined in this way demand a new approach to the problem of its development and demand lifting these problems to an appropriately higher level in our economic policy, in the annual plans and in the preparation of the future 5-year plan. This should also be reflected in the materials for the eighth congress of our party.

These goals ought to be achieved in two stages: The first stage should encompass the current year and next year and we ought to utilize here all possibilities for developing production and services within the framework of the existing potential of small-scale industry, in part through a better organization of work, development of machinery, improvement of the work shift coefficient and improvement in the supply of raw and other materials. This concerns primarily the food processing industry as well as services whose development must take priority. An important task at this stage is to select those enterprises which can be used by small-scale industry with relatively small outlays. To this end it will be necessary to coordinate close cooperation of voivodes with the local economic administration involved. The possibility of small enterprise buying such machinery and appliances as are not being used by key industry must also be exploited. Conditions must be created to encourage the key industries to sell these machines and appliances. It is also necessary to create possibilities for renting them out. The government should set aside this year and next the necessary funds, earmarking them for the modernization and expansion of small-scale industry factories, thereby increasing their output. The advisability of such action was confirmed by the consultations that have been held.

In the second stage spanning the 1981-85 period, small-scale industry should noticeably increase its production possibilities. In this connection we must have an improvement in supplies to such industry of raw and other materials, of machinery and equipment, and this must proceed in a balanced fashion both at central and voivodship level. The influx of investment funds for this industry should be earmarked primarily for the modernization, reconstruction, and also for the further development of production potential. An increase in investment funds should be correlated to the tasks facing small-scale industry and be subject to an increased production being achieved. Both stages in the implementation of the decisions of today's plenum should find expression in the integrated program drawn up by the government and which will next be debated by the Sejm.

Esteemed comrades, an increase in the part played by small-scale industry in socio-economic development requires an improvement in the system governing the way this sector of the national economy functions.

Above all it is a matter of creating in the central planning system increasingly broad opportunities for the development of production and services in small independent factories. In particular, it is necessary to create conditions under which small organizational units, having great flexibility and opportunities for shaping independently both the profile and range of their output, can come into being and can develop. We must also strive to achieve rationalization in the way they operate and this ought to insure high labor efficiency and a correct level in production costs.

Economics ministries, local authorities and the central boards of cooperative organizations should allocate a suitable portion of the funds remaining at their disposal for the development of existing and the creation of new small-scale industrial factories. It is necessary to draw up an economic-financial system and forms of managing small factories in a way that will insure the possibility of exploiting in a flexible manner all factors and opportunities for increasing output for the home market, of applying capital-saving methods for developing production and services, of undertaking production and technological innovations, and of forming justified coproduction ties with key industries. The solutions offered by the economic-financial system in coproduction should promote the greater involvement of the resources of the people in the form of cooperative contributions and should insure that factories get the opportunity to work out and use their own resources for development and modernization.

As has been stated correctly in the discussion, room must be created in the system governing the functioning of small-scale industry for social initiative undertaken within the framework of workers self-government and cooperative lines at all levels. We must strive, as regards cadre policies, to insure that we get new cadres with suitably high professional and sociopolitical qualifications. We must also see it that young people are trained to start work in this industry.

To implement the resolutions of today's plenum it is indispensable to undertake such political and organizational action as will create a base of commitment and initiative of the entire central and local aktiv to implement the approved guidelines of the development of small-scale industry.

Comrades, the period since the last Central Committee plenum has been characterized by the exceptionally difficult months of this year's winter and by the recent, unprecedented floods. This demanded from many of us an increased activity and efforts, discipline and responsibility.

The losses suffered by our economy are reflected in a lower than planned pace of socio-economic development. In the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period last year, industrial production fell. Particularly painful are the losses in the production of raw and other materials. They are causing difficulties in balancing out the requirements for supplies for the processing industry and other branches of our national economy. The greatest shortcomings concern rolled goods, copper, zinc, aluminum, nitric and phosphorous fertilizers, artificial materials and chemical yarns, cement, paper and cardboard.

Thanks to existing reserves it was possible to avoid more serious difficulties in supplying the people with market goods. The supply of these goods increased in the first quarter by 2.7 percent and, with the exception of certain items, there is no serious shortage of consumer goods.

The incomes of the people and especially the outlays from the wages fund increased in the first quarter in accordance with the limits set by the plan. The matter, comrades, is to insure that the economic losses hit the budgets of working people as little as possible.

To this end, during the winter standstill period, unproductive work and work to make good deficiences was paid for; in many cases, too, the mere availability for work was also paid for.

The overwhelming majority of our people showed great discipline and understanding of the situation during this difficult period.

Greater shortcomings occurred in the implementation of the foreign trade plan. Shortcomings occurred also in the construction industry, which implemented only about 19 percent of this year's production plan. More than 500,000 square meters of residential floorspace were not built.

It is still too soon to assess with certainty the losses suffered by agriculture; and in particular it is too soon to assess the state of sowing of winter crops. According to preliminary assessment more than 1 million hectares of agricultural land were flooded in our country, including about 320,000 hectares of plowed land and 750,000 hectares of pasture.

One must anticipate a loss in potatoes, straw and hay stored in the flooded areas. Further losses could also be caused by 2 to 3 week delays in agricultural work.

After a thorough study of the situation, the Politburo decided to fulfill this year's plan, above all in market and export production, despite the losses and delays.

It is not an easy task, considering that the plan for the current year, taking into consideration internal and external difficulties, contained tight tasks. However, its implementation is necessary because of the key importance of this year's development results for the entire current 5-year plan, and for the plan for 1981-85.

According to assessment the implementation of this year's plan is possible; however, it demands regrouping of resources, and improved management. In the first place decisions have been made to increase resources for the power industry and transport. The power industry has in the current decade been one of the dynamically developing fields of the national economy. In 1971-78 we had earmarked for its development over z180 billion, thus achieving the growth potential of about 10,000 mgw, twice as much as in the similar period of the 1960s.

The growing demand for electric power in this decade was even greater, partly because of the very fast economic development in the country. It was not the only cause of upset in the demand for power during this past winter. Simultaneously, because heating was needed during a cold and wet summer, coal and heating oil stocks in power stations and thermal stations were lower than planned and lower than normal. In many cases loading and transport installations were inefficient.

There were excessive breakdowns in power installations, resulting in energy shortages for industry and the people. City dwellers felt the results even more acutely because at the same time weaknesses in the work of housing administration had appeared, and in some communal services.

We are drawing conclusions from those events in order to improve the situation. This year we have supported the power industry with above-plan investments amounting to z2.7 billion. It should speed up modernization and should increase the brown coal output for the power industry. Also, the construction of new power stations and thermal heating stations will be speeded up.

Among other things, a decision was made to begin the construction of an additional open-cast brown coal mine in the region of Konin, and to speed up the implementation of the mining and power complex at Belchatow, and to begin the construction of the Zatonie power station based on brown coal, the Polaniec power station, and also speeding up the construction of hydro-electric power stations.

The point is to eradicate speedily structural disproportions between demands for electric power and the possibility of producing it. At the same time a number of emergency actions were undertaken to remove power industry short-comings created during this past winter. In the first place it applies to the replenishment of normal stocks of fuels, an improvement in the supply of spare parts, and strengthening repair potentials.

Apart from the power industry, transport also, despite colossal resources allocated for its development, has appeared to be a weak link in our economy this winter.

Objective conditions were no doubt the cause of this to a large extent. Sudden temperature changes caused wires in the electric traction network to be heavily covered with ice and as a result they burned or snapped. Snowstorms and drifts put hundreds of kilometers of transport routes out of operation. For instance, on 18 February 210 sections of railroad track covering a total of 9,500 kilometres were impassable. Also impassable were about 50,000 km of roads, and 200 trains and several thousand cars got stuck in snowdrifts. Snowfalls such as we had not experienced for many years, and the acute frosts, were the reason for much railroad rolling stock and motor vehicle damage and for many railroad tracks and junctions, railroad safety installations and the electric traction network breaking down.

During the most critical days of the second half of February, every third electric locomotive and every fifth Diesel locomotive was out of action. Many thousands of railroad cars, buses, trucks and cars were damaged. As a result the transportation capacities of the railroad system decreased and this caused considerable delays in the transportation of fuels, particularly coal and also raw materials and other materials needed for production processes. Serious delays in ports also resulted.

Difficulties arose in transporting workers to factories. All ways of trying to overcome these difficulties were possible only thanks to the great mobilization and selfless work of workers and peasants and of the technical intelligentsia and of the administration, and to the involved attitude of hundreds of thousands of town and village dwellers, of railroad and transport workers, of soldiers of the people's army and members of the civic militia. They all displayed civic concern by getting down to work on the most difficult sections at that time. A particularly valuable contribution was made by the miners who were fulfilling the plan tasks 100 percent and who thereby made it possible to supply the country with coal.

What is now required to make up fully the losses and arrears that have come about is the consistent implementation of the program drawn up by the government. Additional all-round resources have been allocated for purposes connected with the implementation of this program. Also being continued are efforts designed to accelerate the large new investment projects being carried out in the transport system. Catching up on transportation arrears is a matter of particular importance. In particular, it is necessary to streamline the transportation of coal and other products from Silesia and other industrial centers of the country to the seaports. It is also necessary to reduce the tensions that have arisen in the work done at ports. Right now this is the most important task.

Esteemed comrades, the relief measures taken, the purpose of which is to streamline the power and transport systems, have already yielded the first positive effects. The cutting off of electricity to consumers has become considerably less frequent and the operations of the railroads and other means of transport have improved. Supplies to industry of raw and other materials needed for production have thereby become better. But catching up fully on the arrears that have arisen requires considerable effort on the part of all sections of the national economy.

Above all, it is a matter of exploiting all opportunities for making good the shortcomings that have arisen in production. First and foremost, this applies to catching up on the delays in production for the domestic market. This is indispensable for offsetting the increased demands of the people for goods and services, which came about in the first quarter. This is not an easy task if one takes into account that the arrears in supplies to the home market came to more than 220 billion in the first quarter. No less an important task is to catch up on the arrears that have arisen in export production. For it is on this that our position on the international credits market, where Poland is quite rightly treated as a trustworthy partner, depends.

Higher import expenditure than export profits in the first quarter of this year resulted in certain tensions in our turnover with capitalist countries. The removal of tension is indispensable for further development of relations with these countries. Hence, the government stipulated additional export tasks for ministries. We will support them with special funds and resources. Our import resources, in the first place, should be earmarked for purchase of raw materials for prodution, cooperation elements, and spare parts. The implementation of this year's market and export tasks will be served by investment plans. Considering limited raw material potential, the government has required ministries to reduce outlays and investment work, at the same time to maintain at the present level tasks in house and hospital construction and particularly important investments for our economy.

Projects which are to be completed this year will be given particular care. Emergency and long-term steps taken by the Politburo and the government, expressed by the regrouping of forces and resources, aiming to support the most important fields of the economy, should be accompanied by general progress in improved management. There are still considerable reserves in this field. Taking it into consideration I addressed a letter in February to ministers and voivodes, and to party organizations, recommending party-economic conferences which would map out trends for improving management.

Such conferences took place in all central and voivodship units, and achieved concrete action programs. Considerable reserves exist in material and energy consumption in production. We must fight waste and economize and rationalize the consumption of fuels and energy, since finding new sources of energy and transport is becoming in Poland, as in many countries of Europe and the world, more expensive and difficult to solve. It applies first of all to imported fuels and raw materials. Within the framework of large sums--often reaching billions--of zloty at the disposal of individual ministries for import, one can find considerable savings.

There are considerable possibilities created by the improvement of repair work systems, by the development of repair potential, shorter time for overhaul of machinery and installations, buses, trucks, tractors, locomotives and wagons. It is just as well that not only repair shops are doing overhauls but also many key enterprises of heavy industry, engineering and other industries. It is a valuable initiative worth supporting. It makes possible considerable increase in the quality of overhauls, thus reintegrating into production much needed machinery and installations.

There are considerable reserves in the field of investments; better organization of work, more efficient transport and improved supply of materials create the possibility for speedy completion of projects and help to lower investment costs, thus increasing the effectiveness of investments. It should be served by efforts aimed at concentration of investment work, and also by a prohibition of starting new projects.

The improvement of efficiency is also closely linked with the rationalization of employment and wages policy.

A total discipline in managing the wages fund is needed here and it must take into consideration the utilization of working hours and improvement of labor productivity.

Our agriculture as a whole is also faced with the necessity of catching up on delays accumulated before this spring. We shall have to make good the damages caused by floods and organize the agricultural work so that the results of prolonged delays in starting spring work can be eliminated.

Decisions were taken to supply agriculture with fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, seeds, fodder concentrates and components and to streamline the system of sale of tractors and agricultural machines and necessary spare parts.

Esteemed comrades, the workers of our enterprises, the conferences of workers self-governments, party organizations at all levels must resolve efficiently, in these difficult circumstances, and with full sense of responsibility the existing problems and difficulties. This is the best guarantee to reduce, and in many cases, to fully catch up with the backlog of work and to fulfill this year's plan. This is shown by the results achieved in March and in the first days of the current month. Therefore let me thank from this rostrum the many millions of members of our party and of allied parties as well as nonparty people for their commitment and the selfless endeavor showed by them in the struggle against the adverse results of this year's winter and in the recent days against the results of flood. Thanks to their efforts it was possible to limit and in many cases eliminate the negative results of adverse weather conditions in our country. I am convinced that thanks to the committed attitude of millions of working people it will be possible to implement the plan for this year better, in general, than could have been anticipated when taking into account the complicated conditions in the first quarter of the current year. This, dear comrades, will be the best contribution to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of our people's fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, we ought to treat the current year as a year preceding our congress. In accordance with the statutes, the eighth congress of our party should be held in 1980. It would be premature to fix its date today. The Politburo will make proposals in this matter at the next session of the Central Committee. It seems, however, that it will be necessary to convene the congress in the first quarter of the next year. This is prompted first of all by the constitutional date of the Sejm elections, which should be held at the very latest in May next year. In accordance with our experience the congress ought to be held before the Sejm elections, so that the party program adopted by the congress becomes the basis of the electoral campaign of the National Unity Front and is thus submitted for the assessment of the entire population and meets with their approval as the guidelines for state policy. I think, therefore, that as in 1972 and 1976 we should also in 1980 fix the date of the congress in relation to the date of the elections.

Taking under consideration the necessity of preparing the congress, the Politburo has started its study of the key trends of socioeconomic development of the country. I would like to present to you, comrades, the general premises by which we are guided in this work. We consider that the main task of the congress should be an assessment of progress achieved by us in building a developed socialist society, and the definition of trends in the development of Poland in the eighties with particular stress on the 5-year period 1981-85. In order to map out the program for the future it will be necessary to comprehensively assess the seventies and the momentous changes achieved during this period in all domains of social, economic, political and cultural life as well as in the position of Poland in the world.

I am convinced that the program which we will submit to the eighth congress should indicate the continuation of development strategy initiated in 1971. It particularly concerns the continuation of the main principles of the strategy--the supremacy of social objectives. It also concerns the continuation of the guiding thought of the seventh congress linking the growth of work quality with improvement of living conditions.

The correctness of those general principles has been firmly corroborated by practice and has received full approval of the community. The leading slogan of the eighth congress I would propose to formulate as follows: "For the Further Blossoming of Socialist Poland; For the Development of the Polish People."

We should consider all the problems of the Polish family as one of our main tasks. One can say that today the standard of living of the society is decided not only by the standard of living of an individual, but the standard of living of its basic unit--the family. We made a lot of progress in this field in the past decade, particularly thanks to full employment, the increase of wages and pensions; thanks to dynamic house building and the general development of consumption, education, science, culture and health care, which now in practice includes the entire Polish community.

In the next decade we will concentrate efforts on the development of agriculture and the food industry, on further improvement in feeding the nation, on market supply and improved services. We should achieve further progress in solving housing problems. We will implement educational reforms, and further improvement in health conditions, the development of communal facilities and municipal and rural social institutions will take place. All those tasks should be defined and linked together in such a way that they result in a higher standard of family life and improved situation regarding morals, patriotic feelings and an increased sense of responsibility for the development and future of Poland.

Comrades, in the seventies we built a colossal production potential, particularly in industry. We renovated the production apparatus on a large scale, we developed a scientific and technical base and we mastered many modern technologies. Cadre potential and education and qualifications of the working people have grown considerably.

At present the most important thing should be the full utilization of potential, thus concluding tasks undertaken, the achievement of full production capacity and the necessary quality; and the activization of domestic sources of scientific and technical progress. This demands continued improvement of investment processes and also supply of raw materials necessary to utilize production potential to the utmost. In the eighties we must take into consideration objectively more difficult conditions in many important fields. The increase of labor resources will be smaller and it will be more difficult to obtain domestic and imported raw materials. Hence, we must attach great importance to the proper use of the raw material base and also to the more economical use of raw materials.

We must also make the necessary efforts to insure our economy the requisite supply of raw materials--from imports with the cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of our community and by the activization of our economic relations with the Third World countries and also with capitalist countries.

A considerable reduction in the material consumption of our economy will also be indispensable. Economy in the consumption of raw and other materials is now and will be in the future the order of the day. And so industries producing raw materials--the chemical and metallurgical industries--and all manufacturing industries will be faced with important tasks. It will be necessary to continue efforts to develop the transport infrastructure and the power base to a level which insures the smooth functioning of the whole of the economy and also to rationalize better the way transport and power are used. Insuring a systematic improvement in feeding the population will be one of the most important and difficult tasks of the coming 5-year period.

In the present decade we have undertaken considerable efforts aimed at modernizing our agriculture, increasing agricultural output and improving the living conditions of all sectors of agriculture. We have considerably developed those industrial branches which produce for the requirements of the agricultural economy, in particular the industries making tractors, agricultural machinery, artificial fertilizers and also the agricultural-foodstuff industry. We shall continue to increase outlays for agriculture and the foodstuff economy. We shall create conditions for a speedier increase in plant and animal production. We shall strengthen productive farms, develop agricultural knowledge and standards, and insure that agriculture gets new young and qualified cadres.

The production of food is of fundamental and strategic importance for socioeconomic development, in the same way as raw materials and energy. A country the size of Poland cannot depend in the long run and on too great a scale on imports of grain and fodder crops, which are becoming more and more expensive and more and more difficult to procure. We must do everything to feed ourselves in the future.

The development of agriculture will not be possible without solving the great problem of the water economy. Both the catastrophic floods of this year and the droughts which have affected our country in years past irrefutably confirm this truth. We recently passed a program for managing the Vistula and its river basin. This is a task for a whole generation, a task which has been waiting to be tackled for many generations. The regulation of rivers and the construction of reservoirs will make for the better exploitation of the great wealth represented by water, which is sometimes excessive but which we more often than not feel a lack of in our country. Water is in increasing demand for industry and agriculture, for increasing the output of freshwater fish. Its consumption is growing as a result of rising living standards and of the development of modern housing construction. Waterways can and should play a considerably greater part in the transportation of the quickly growing mass of cargo. All this points to the vital need for the comprehensive and modern management of the Vistula and other Polish rivers.

Comrades, we must make an increase in efficiency the main factor of economic growth in the coming decade. This will require that production growth be based, above all, on the full exploitation of the huge potential invested in industry and also on further modernization, on accelerating scientific-technical progress, and on tightening the integration bonds with the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community. Our investment policies should suit these tasks. It is also in this direction that we must shape attitudes, focus our activities and stimulate the initiatives of working people.

Further strengthening of the unity of the Polish people will be of great importance, on the plane of socialist building, on the road of consistent realization of the principles of socialist democracy and the constant consolidation of socialist social conditions.

Comrades, the present makes great demands on every nation. Serious problems of civilization are growing: energy, raw materials, food, natural environment. The world situation is complex. Our nation has done much to keep up with demands. Thirty-five years ago we chose the socialist road of development. We are uplifting our country economically and socially. We are building the strength of our fatherland, we are enriching material and spiritual values of our nation. All our people, the party and the people's state, make their contribution to the cause of peace and socialism and serve the progress of this cause with all their authority and all their responsibility.

In the seventies we undertook the task of building a developed socialist community. Great tasks and objectives which we wish to place before the party and people demand first of all unity in action, determination and consistency in the realization of the work, honest work and conscious discipline, the ability to overcome obstacles, high political culture and firm will.

Awareness of the objectives for which we are striving and unity of the people are powerful factors of our strength. All our ideological and educational efforts, all efforts of the PZPR and other political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations and the entire National Unity Front should serve to build this strength.

The 35th anniversary of People's Poland is approaching. People's Poland regained her independence thanks to the victory of the Soviet Union, thanks to the heroic struggle of its army and the allied Polish People's Army. Also the 40th anniversary of the Nazi attack against Poland is approaching. Both those anniversaries make every Pole reflect on lessons from the past, on the road passed, and tasks which have to be performed for the future. Let us see that in that general mood patriotism and internationalism will be strengthened and that the understanding of the principles of socialism, and their inseparable bonds with state and national interests, sink deeply into the consciousness of our entire society.

Let us, comrades, strengthen the bonds between the party and the working people, with the entire nation, let us deepen the alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, let us unite all Poles in multiplying the strength of our socialist state, in the consolidation of our socialist alliances in the work for our fatherland. [applause]

WRZASZCYZYK MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV, KATUSHEV IN MOSCOW

LD131130 Warsaw PAP in English 0927 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 12 April, PAP--Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyzyk, who came to Moscow to participate in a session of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning, met with Deputy Chariman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the State Committee for Planning at the Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov. The two discussed the implementation of recommendations adopted during the meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev, which deal with further deepening of the Polish-Soviet cooperation and economic integration.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyzyk also held a meeting with Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Konstantin Katushev to discuss moves ensuing from the implementation of the plan mapped out by the Polish-Soviet intergovernment commission for cooperation in economy, science and technology. The sides also (?touched) upon issues concerning Poland's and the Soviet Union's share in many-sided integration ventures.

PENTAGON, CIA SAID CONSIDERING PUTTING SPY BASES IN PRIC

LD132206 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[PAP correspondent S. Glabinski report: "U.S. CIA base in China"]

[Text] Washington, 13 April PAP--Information has appeared in Washington newspapers that American military circles and the Central Intelligence Agency are considering an idea to conclude an agreement with China under which the U.S. would get the permission to open an intelligence base on Chinese territory.

The base would be located near the border with the USSR, American experts suggests Xinjiang, as ideal site. The task of the base would be electronic monitoring and registration of signals coming from the USSR. The proposed base in Xinjiang would replace similar bases that the U.S. has lost in Iran.

Though the information sounds incredible, there can be no doubt that it has been considered in earnest by the competent [word indistinct] of Pentagon and CIA. The "leaks" about the project have visibly caught unawares and (?embarrassed) the White House which denied them.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY NOTES 'HYSTERIA' IN FRG OVER WEHNER VISIT

LD141022 Warsaw PAP in English 0906 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April PAP--The recent visit to Poland by a delegation of the Bundestag SPD group headed by Chairman Herbert Wehner continues to be a topic of public speculations and political disputes in Bonn, ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent Zbigniew Ramotowski wrote.

As vice-chairman of the Bundestag SPD group, Bruno Friedrich said, hysteria and adventurous speculations predominate in the CDU/CSU. Let us add, that also clearly anti-Polish and anti-detente voices are repeatedly heard, the voices which recall the situation from before the 1970 treaty on the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG was signed.

The assumption that a sellout of national interests of the FRG was a main goal of the visit to Poland by the Bundestag SPD members is the reason for the fits of hysteria. Social Democrats, and Herbert Wehner in particular, are accused of having expressed their readiness to make new concessions in favour of the socialist countries, especially Poland, notably of accepting the socialist conception of political and military detente and political and territorial concessions towards Poland. But what the CDU/CSU regards as concessions is in fact nothing more than a repetition of the essence of the 1970 treaty and one of the imperatives of peace in Europe: That Poland's western frontier on the Odra and Nysa rivers is unchangeable.

What is also characteristic is the fact that Christian Democrats have not been by any means provoked by careless statements as either before their departure or after their return. None of the members of the delegation to Poland said anything particular about the border issue or analysed the political and international aspects of the question which had been closed long ago. In an interview for the GDR Radio, Herbert Wehner talked simply about the necessity of filling the agreements with Poland with "life", which, as he pointed out, is as difficult as necessary to question for the continuation of the process of normalization and somehow, indirectly for the consolidation of peace in Europe.

Also in his statement addressed to the Bonn parliamentary opposition, Bruno Friedrich expressed his stance on the border issue in general terms saying that the persistant stand of the CDU/CSU as regards "the openness of the border issue" proves that their attitude towards Poland is destructive rather than constructive.

Yet the issue aroused hot disputes in Christian Democratic circles. For such are Bonn realities and [words indistinct] the discussion on the normalization of relations with Poland which erupted eight years after the treaty had been signed with Poland and in connection with an official visit to Poland by the Bundestag SPD group.

PAP COMMENTS ON FRG TV'S PLANNED 'ANTI-POLISH' DOCUMENTARY

LD131816 Warsaw PAP in English 0905 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 April, PAP--[By PAP Jounralist Eugeniusz Guz]

The FRG TV first channel Director Schwarzkopf announced that zrrangements were being made for the shooting for a "documentary" multi-installment TV serial devoted to the "expulsion" of German population after 1945, and the fate of those "expelled". The choice of the screen-writers revanchist organizations selected by the FRG TV as well as the producers--a Bavarian station, the most conservative one in the FRG--show that the goal of the series is a successive provocation against socialist countries, expecially Poland, from where the biggest transfer of resettlers to occupation zones took place after World War Two.

The timing of the announcement, just when the discussion is underway on non-application of statutory limitation to Nazi crimes, makes one conclude that it is an attempt at suppressing the self-critical attitude, and, at recovering a "mental balance" which has recently been upset, according to experts in "overcoming the past."

The idea must be also associated with the 40th anniversary of Hitler's invasion of Poland. Would that be a way to erase the memory of the German 5th column and its subversive activity in the between-war Poland.

Whatever the motives, it is beyond doubt that certain forces have a successive anti-Polish provocation in mind, being aware of the fact that such a serial cannot serve further normalization of relations between the two countries.

The presentation of the serial to the FRG audience would mean a come-back to the gloomiest times of anti-Polish campaigns in the FRG in the years 1974-1975, when Poland and other socialist countries were slandered on the grounds of "the documentation of the crimes committed on Germans." Today, TV plays are being written on the basis of the same documentation.

It is worthwhile noting that immense ways and means have been for a long time involved in the FRG with an eye to one goal--a 12-volume "Documentation on Expelling Germans From the East", was published as was a 22-volume "Documentation on the Plight of German War Prisoners", a 10-volume "Documentation on German War Losses," and a "Documentation on German Population Losses."

Irrespective of the fact that 40 years have passed since the outbreak of the war there is still no documentation on the crimes and wounds inflicted by Nazi Germany upon the nations of Europe and the documentation on German anti-Nazi resistance movement.

The FRG television is complying with the order of revanchist forces in the atmosphere of escalating an unquestioned neofascist activeness. The script for another provocation is written by the forces for which the history of World War Two began in 1945. As years have been passing since September 1939 we were witnessing the escalation of that method. The 30th anniversary of the end of World War Two was marked by the FRG television with the emission in 1975 of a revanchist film "Expulsion and the Expelled". At present, the revanchists have managed to screen the entire serial which will also coincide with the 40th anniversary of the aggression against Poland. It seems that the FRG television has a peculiar view on the requirements of the normalization process.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN IN WARSAW

LD132242 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 April, PAP--A protocol on goods exchange and payments between Poland and Pakistan was signed today in Warsaw.

The protocol provides for further substantial growth of the volume of trade between the two countries.

Poland is to supply Pakistan mainly with machines and equipment, tractors included, construction and textile machines as well as pumps and equipment for sugar plants and electric furnaces.

According to the agreement of joint production of tractors for the needs of Pakistani agriculture, Poland will also deliver elements for tractors. In turn Pakistan is to export to Poland cotton, yarn and other goods.

PZPR CC PLENUM RESOLUTION ON SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY PUBLISHED

AU131110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Resolution adopted by the 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum on further increasing participation of socialized small-scale industry in the country's socioeconomic development; published in boldface type throughout]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee approves the theses of the Politburo materials entitled "For Further Increasing Participation of Socialized Small-Scale Industry in the Country's Socioeconomic Development" and the theses of the concluding speech made by Comrade Edward Gierek, Central Committee first secretary. The plenum adopts these theses as directives for party activities.

The higher level of production resources and social productivity achieved as a result of the implementation of the sixth and seventh party congress resolutions has become the foundation of a rapid progress in our country. In keeping with the valid principle that social aims are overriding, the working people's living standards have been improved.

An urgent task in the present situation is to greatly increase market supplies, to raise the standards of the quality and modernity of products and to adjust with more accuracy the range of products to growing demand, especially in view of the fact that society's needs increase and become more varied as the living standards improve. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify export production and improve cooperation.

The Central Committee states that, alongside large plants, socialized small-scale industry should play a much greater role in solving these problems. The development of that industry should support the implementation of the main social aims to be mapped out by the eighth congress. The main functions of that industry should serve the needs of families by improving market supplies and by participating in implementing the food program for the people, housing construction and health protection. Further developing that industry, suitably correlated with the needs of the entire economy, should constitute a permanent development policy with regard to shaping the economic structure in the eighties.

II

In order to increase the role of small-scale industry in the national economy it is necessary to better utilize that industry's production and service potentials, to improve work organization, to provide the necessary resources and to improve its fiscal, planning and supply system.

It is necessary to increase investment resources for the development and modernization of the small-scale industry's production and service base. It is necessary to improve the supply of the raw materials and materials administered centrally by the individual ministries and by the voivodes. It is also necessary to insure the flow of qualified cadres to small-scale industry.

The socialized small-scale industry's management organization and economic-fiscal principles should provide greater opportunities for enterprises and cooperatives to pursue independent lines of activity. It is necessary to simplify the planning system of socialized small-scale industry. Solutions of the economic-fiscal system should insure that the economic performance of enterprises and cooperatives is more flexibly coordinated with the needs of the market and exports and that effective exploitation of all production factors is encouraged.

It is necessary to lay down principles for allocating the responsibility of ministers, central cooperative unions and voivodes for production and supplies to the market and its individual branches and product groups as set out by the directives contained in the 14th Central Committee plenum materials.

Local authorities bear particular responsibility for implementing the program for developing small-scale industry. Voivodship, urban and rural offices should begin analytical and program studies concerning the identification and appraisal of the local production reserves in their own areas. It is necessary to be bolder in using local raw materials and scrap, in rationally employing manpower and in flexibly adapting the production structure to the needs of the local market.

It is necessary to increase the powers and responsibilities of local authorities for promoting small-scale industry's production and service activities, which should help strengthen the socioeconomic role of rural parishes, small towns and towns.

The Central Committee recommends that the government work out a long-term comprehensive program for developing small-scale industry. The program should be submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

III

The Central Committee obliges party bodies and organizations to launch extensive political-organizational activities to inspire the workers collectives and self-government groups of the small industry.

Basic party organizations active in the small industry should intensify their activities in implementing the 14th plenum tasks. It is also necessary to create a climate favoring production and organization initiatives and the accomplishment of high economic results.

The activities of party bodies and organizations should be aimed at developing and improving workers and cooperative self-government groups. It is necessary to seek to strengthen cooperative self-government groups at all levels and to create conditions conducive to fulfilling statutory economic, social and educational functions of these groups.

The Central Committee appeals to party bodies and organizations, to TU organizations, to state administrative and economic bodies and to workforces of plants of the small-scale industry to promote initiatives and activities in favor of the complete implementation of the tasks mapped out by the 14th plenum.

[signed] The PZPR Central Committee. Warsaw, April 1979

FLOOD SITUATION IMPROVING, BUT WATER LEVELS REMAIN HIGH

LD131424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The flood situation is improving, but the water of the Narew River still exceeds the alert level by nearly 140 cm in Ostroleka and by 50 cm in the Pultusk region.

In Bialystok Viovodship, all evacuated families have returned to their homes. In Pultusk, pumping has reduced the level of water in the market place by 50 cm, but there is still a great deal to be done to dry out the town completely. Many residents of Pultusk have returned to their homes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CAMBODIA--Warsaw, 12 April, PAP--The Council of State appointed Sergiusz Mikulicz ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the People's Republic of Cambodia. [Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD]

ZSL DISCUSSES TORUN FARMING--The 6 April session of chairmen and aktivs of ZSL branches in Torun Voivodship discussed the ZSL share in implementing the voivodship's economic, in particular farming, tasks. ZSL Chairman Stanislaw Gucwa attended the session. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU AFRICAN TOUR RECEIVES CONTINUED PUBLICITY

Activities in Angola

AU131517 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The official friendly visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the Peo[illegible]'s Republic of Angola continues today. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Co[illegible]de Agostinho Neto and Comrade Marie Eugenia Neto. Today's program will include a visit to economic establishments in the province of Luanda (Norte), an important center of Angola's diamond production.

Before departing in the morning for this area, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu laid a wreath at the Monument to the Unknown Hero at the (Santa Anna) Cemetery in Luanda. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the officials accompanying the head of the Romanian state in his visit to Angola.

Meeting With SWAPO Chairman

AU141407 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Luanda (AGERPRES) 14/4/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Luanda on April 13 with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization.

Paying a warm homage to Nicolae Ceausescu, Sam Nujoma stated that the fresh visit of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to some African countries is a historic moment in the development of the relations between the Romanian people and the African peoples, representing also a direct support, in this decisive stage, to the struggle for national liberation of the peoples in southern Africa, to that of the Namibian people in particular.

The SWAPO president expressed deepest gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian Government and people for the political, diplomatic and material support given to the just struggle of the Namibian people for asserting its national identity. Romania is a reliable friend which, by the active stand she took in the United Nations Council for Namibia, plays an import role in the process of Namibia's decolonization, encouraging the struggle of the Namibian people for liberty and independence.

Expressing satisfaction at his meeting with the SWAPO leadership in Angola, in Luanda, Nicolae Ceausescu said that the Romanian Communist Party, Romania have given and will further give their full support to the liberation struggle in Namibia, to all the peoples in southern Africa. [sentence as received] He extended the Namibian people the wish that by further using all the means at their disposal, the armed fight included, they put an end to foreign domination as soon as possible. In this context, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that, by the joint struggle of the African countries, of the socialist countries, of other states, of the progressive anti-imperialist countries throughout the world, a just solution to the Namibian people's issue can be reached, colonialism and imperialist domination on the African Continent can be abolished.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and full mutual understanding.

Angolan Reception

AU141408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Luanda (AGERPRES) 14/4/1979--In the evening of April 13, President Agostinho Neto and Maria Eugenia Neto gave an official reception for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The reception was attended by the Romanian officials who accompany the Romanian head of state, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the M.P.L.A.--the Workers' Party of the Angolese Government.

President S.W.A.P.O., San Nujoma was present.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto raised toasts.

14 April Activities in Angola

AU151342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Luanda, AGERPRES 14/4/1979--On Saturday, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited Quifangonda, 19 km away from Luanda, a historical place where a memorable battle was fought in the autumn of 1976 within the struggle for independence.

The same day, the guests visited the National Museum of Anthropology of the People's Republic of Angola and the Central Military Museum of the Armed Forces in Luanda.

The distinguished Romanian guests were accompanied by members of the MPLA--the Workers' Party Central Committee.

Coming Sudan Visit

AU142014 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendly visit in the second part of April 1979 to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan at the invitation of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and of Mrs Numayri.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES VISITING BRITISH BANKING OFFICIAL

AU141906 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deptuy prime minister of the government and minister of the government and minister of finance, today received Keith Cotterill, assistant executive of the department for Guaranteeing Export Credits of Great Britain, who visited our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed aspects of developing financial-banking relations between relevant institutions in the two countries.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH GATT ROUND

AU131240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/4/1979--Joining the developing countries, Romania stated her dissatisfaction with the results of the Geneva trade negotiations within the Tokyo round. In his address made at the closing meeting of the operative phase of the G.A.T.T. negotiations, the Romanian representative showed, among other things, that highly important would be the way the results of the round--considered as the basis for negotiations--were to be made effective. The framework set should serve for the elimination of all obstacles to world trade, especially the ones concerning the developing countries. The Romanian representative said that protectionist measures should be stopped, economic cooperation be strengthened among all world nations so as to provide equal participation to all the states and consider the interests of all partners, and thus make a contribution to the establishment of a new world economic order.

Romania, the speaker showed, has taken an active part in the negotiations, for her exportables to be given--in step with the need for her economic development--greater access to international market, certainly with the consideration of the interests of her partners. The Romanian relevant bodies, the speaker said in conclusion, will carefully consider the draft agreements of the negotiations, after which she will make her decisions in connection with their acceptance.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES LOS MEETING ON FISHING RIGHTS

AU111040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES)--11/4/1979--In his address at the Geneva UN Law of the Sea Conference the Romanian chief delegate underlined that the settlement of the problems related to ocean fishing are highly important for the conclusion of an international convention on seas and oceans. He said that the countries in want of fishing resources should have access to fishing in the economic zones of other states. This right, he said, cannot be limited to the geographic areas where the less favoured countries are located, as it was stipulated in the preset draft convention. Such a restriction would create an obvious inequality among various states, determined by the fishing resources of the geographic area where they are located, and would completely annul the practice in force until now according to which all states had access to the fishing resources of the seas and oceans.

The Romanian chief delegate underlined the importance of solving these issues, taking into the account the fact that many of the countries disadvantaged by geographic conditions are developing countries. The limitation of the rights of these states to fishing resources would not meet with the requirements of the new international economic order which aims at grounding the international economic relations on equitable bases.

DALEA RECEIVES PERUVIAN DEMOCRATIC UNITY CHAIRMAN

AU121647 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Socialist Unity Front National Council, met with (Alfonso Barante de Milan), chairman of the Popular Democratic Unity of Peru, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Front.

On this occasion, the two sides expressed their desire to continue to strengthen friendly relations between the Romanian and Peruvian peoples.

VERDET, DASCALESCU RECEIVE CCP AKTIVISTS IN BUCHAREST

AU121435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, and Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, today received a delegation of CCP aktivists led by comrades Tan Qilong, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of Qinghai Province Party Committee, and Ma Li, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of Guizhou Province Party Committee, who paid a visit for an exchange of experience to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The Chinese delegation leaders asked the Romanian hosts to extend warm and friendly greetings and best wishes for health and success in his activity to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, as well as wishes for new and great successes to the friendly Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Thanking the guests, Comrade Ilie Verdet asked them to extend cordial greetings and wishes for health and new successes in his activity to comrades Hua Guofeng, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for prosperity and happiness to the friendly Chinese people.

During the meeting the two sides emphasized the importance of meetings and understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng for continuously developing and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries.

RCP MESSAGE TO FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS REPORTED

AU072031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Report on RCP message to the French Socialist Party Congress presented by RCP Executive Political Committee candidate member Ion Iliescu on 7 April in Metz, France]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1979--The message shows that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the FSP represent an important contribution to the broadening and deepening [of] the traditional links established between Romania and France in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields. These relations, grounded on full equality and mutual esteem, were enriched and given fresh impetus by the talks between the leaders of the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu and Francois Mitterrand, by the frequent meetings and the active dialogue developing between the RCP and the FSP.

The message further shows that as an European country, Romania works consistently for building security and cooperation in Europe, for greater efforts of all peoples, of all political forces on the continent to adopt tangible measures for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot speak of real security and peace.

In this context, we attach particular importance to a thorough preparation of the future Madrid meeting in 1980 so that it should mark a real progress in building cooperation on the continent.

Paying particular attention to the region where she lies, Romania works for the transformation of the Balkans into an area of good neighbourliness and peaceful collaboration, free of nuclear arms and military bases.

The RCP considers that the establishment and consolidation of a climate of peace and free collaboration among all the nations of the world requires the adoption of decisive measures for halting [the] arms race, for general disarmament, nuclear above all, intensified efforts for the peaceful settlement, by political negotiations, of all interstate disputes, for the eradication of underdevelopment and of world's division into rich and poor countries.

Among all peace-loving forces, Romania actively works for the establishment of a new international economic order, able to place the interstate relations on democratic and equitable grounds, to facilitate broad access of the developing countries to the gains of the technical-scientific revolution, hence their more rapid development, world economic stability.

The Romanian Communist Party, the message reads, is particularly interested in developing the collaboration, based on equality and mutual esteem, with the communist and workers' parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation groups, with the ruling parties of newly independent states, with all the progressive forces, starting from the necessity of rallying all efforts, on national and international plane, in the struggle for the liquidation of the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, for the promotion of the peoples' ideals of freedom, democracy, national independence and peace.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN, IRAQI EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of the anniversary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, founded on 7 April 1947, the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Syria and the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest organized a joint reception on 9 April. The reception was attended by Ilie Radulescu, RCP Central Committee secretary; Eugen Jebeleanu, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Central Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Cornel Pacoste, and other officials, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV EARTHQUAKE; DAMAGE, CASUALTY ESTIMATES

Seismological Institute Reports

LD150750 [Editorial report LD] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0710 GMT on 15 April reports from Hercegnovi that a strong tremor was felt in Herceg Novi at 0620 GMT Sunday morning, 15 April.

At 0712 GMT TANJUG reports from Belgrade that the Seismological Institute of Serbia reports that the epicenter of the earthquake felt in Belgrade this morning at 0620 GMT was outside the republic, but measured 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale in Belgrade.

At 0713 GMT TANJUG reports that a strong earthquake was felt at about 0620 GMT this morning in Novi Sad. Citizens left their homes but there was no damage.

At 0718 GMT TANJUG reports that the inhabitants of Titovo were disturbed by a strong earthquake this morning at 0620 GMT.

TANJUG reports at 0730 GMT that according to first reports from the Seismological Institute of Serbia, the earthquake which was felt in many parts of Yugoslavia this morning had its epicenter somewhere near the Montenegrin coast. The tremor was felt in Hercegnovi, Belgrade and very strongly in Skopje, Titograd, Sarajevo, Pristina, Split, Zagreb, and Banja Luka. Some tremors were also felt in Krusevac, Vranje, Pancevo, Novi Sad and other places. The only part of the country in which the tremor was not felt was Slovenia. It caused panic on the Montenegrin coast, in Titograd, Skopje and Banja Luka, where people came out onto the streets.

At 0733 GMT TANJUG reports from Ljubljana that according to the Observatory of Astronomy and Geophysics in Ljubljana, the epicenter of the earthquake was 560 kilometers southeast of Ljubljana in the Adriatic or the Montenegrin coast and measured 8 degrees on the Mercalli scale. Some movement of the ground is still being registered by the Ljubljana observatory.

At 0741 GMT TANJUG reports from Titograd that the earthquake in southern Montenegro this morning has caused great damage, particularly near the coast. The strength of the tremor has not been determined by the seismological station in Titograd, as it is broken down. Nor has the epicenter been determined, although according to the civil protection headquarters the area around Kotor suffered most, with deaths and injuries. Damage was caused in Titograd and telephone links with Bar and Ulcinj are still cut off, with no news from that area.

Reports From Hercegnovi, Kotor

AU151510 [Editorial report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0831 GMT on 15 April reports in an unscheduled news report that "the earthquake which shook Hercegnovi this morning at about 0720 hours [0620 GMT] caused the veritable destruction of all buildings of this commune. There are quite a number of injured people in hospitals and first aid stations. The Hercegnovi post office has communications only with Titograd and Belgrade. The entire large port in Zelenika disappeared in the sea. Large numbers of social buildings have been either destroyed or seriously damaged. The administration building of the Velko Vlahovic shipyards in Bijela has been destroyed. Several hotels have been damaged and the city's water supply system is broken. Enormous damage has been caused along the Hercegnovi Riviera where nearly all houses have been damaged by the earthquake. Large numbers of buildings in Kumbor, Djenovic, Baosici, Bijela and Kamenari have been destroyed. Many people have been injured here, too. "Nothing can be undertaken because people are in the streets and courtyards. Water and electric power supply have been cut off."

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0922 GMT on 15 April carries a report by Radio Titograd correspondent Bozidar Milosevic from Bar saying that, "according to the first information, there have been losses of life and injuries in Bar and Ulcinj. The largest buildings and especially private houses have been leveled." Ulcinj cannot be reached because of destruction along the road. The situation is the same along the road between Bar and Petrovac. "The southernmost towns on our coast have no telephone or any other communications with the world. There is no electric power in the town. There also is no water supply." Belgrade Radio also reports that according to information from Belgrade Airport "the Tivat Airport has been closed for all traffic. The earthquake, which shook this region this morning, damaged the airport's runways and tower."

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0937 GMT on 15 April carries a Radio Titograd "report on the situation in Kotor," stating that the ground shook for about 10 seconds and a few minutes afterwards a cloud of dust appeared over Boka Kotorska. The civil defense staff of the commune and the appropriate medical and fire fighting services were in operation only 10 minutes later. The old part of the town was immediately evacuated and the clearing operations began. "The injured are being given first aid in the open because the hospitals in Kotor have been heavily damaged. The communal civil defense staff has banned all entry to the old part of the town." The report also says that "the large building of the Internal Affairs Service no longer exists. A part of the coast has sunk into the sea and the water supply system and the sewer system have been broken."

'Enormous' Material Damage

LD150851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0839 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Hercegnovi--An enormous amount of material damage has been caused by this morning's earthquake, in particular to old buildings. In Zelenika, the whole of the large quay disappeared into the sea and in Hercegnovi several public buildings and hotels have been destroyed or seriously damaged. The civil protection headquarters has been mobilized and teams are touring threatened places. Major damage was done on the coast and the road along the Hercognovi Riviera is unfit for traffic. The Adriatic coast road has been damaged in several places. Details on deaths are not known and nothing reliable can be known, although quite a number of injured are in hospitals and clinics.

Report to Tito

LD151022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Igalo--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, who is staying in Igalo, was visited this morning by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who, on the basis of initial reports, informed President Tito about the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake which hit the Montenegrin coastal area.

President Tito, who is feeling well, in conversation with Comrades Milatovic and Zarkovic, was interested primarily in whether any lives had been lost and what measures had been taken to offer help to inhabitants injured in this misfortune.

President Tito also asked to be kept informed about anything new and to be given regular reports, stressing that in this, as in other similar cases, the whole community must rush to help in order to alleviate the consequences of this misfortune.

Initial Reports From Bar, Titograd

LD151040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--According to first reports, there have been a number of deaths and extensive damage as a result of the catastrophic earthquake which shook southern Montenegro this morning. First reports from Bar, one of the places affected most seriously by the tremor, indicate a considerable number of deaths and injuries and the situation is also assumed to be very serious in Ulcinj. According to initial and unconfirmed reports, there are about 10 dead and some injured in Kotor, where the hospital was damaged and the civil protection headquarters asked for tents to accommodate the 200 patients. Medical aid and teams of workers to clear up the damage are being sent to the area, and help has been offered by all the republics and provinces. Roads are still cut off as is the rail link between Titograd and Bar, with aid being transported by helicopter.

Report of 20 Minor Tremors

LD151215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Sarajevo--Milos Jankovic, director of the Republican Seismological Institute in Sarajevo, has stated that this morning's earthquake was the most forceful registered in Yugoslavia in the last 20-30 years. He said that 20 minor tremors were registered by his institute following the first one, which is a sign that the ground is settling.

Fire in Port of Bar

LD151114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Bar--Captain Kaskovic, of the ship Luuta, which is at sea a mile off Bar, has contacted us and reports that a very strong earthquake was also felt at sea. He says that part of the port of Bar is damaged and confirms that there is a fire in the port.

New Tremor in Kotor

LD151134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At 1128 the Seismological Institute of Serbia registered another strong tremor in the same epicenter area of the Bay of Kotor. This tremor measured 6.5 degress on the Mercalli scale and 4.7 on Richter and is the 23d tremor registered in this area to date.

Appeal for Aid in Kotor

LD151135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The civil protection headquarters of the Municipality of Kotor, which went into action about 10 minutes after the earthquake this morning, has sent an appeal via Belgrade Radio to all social and work organizations, as well as to individuals, for tents, blankets, medical equipment and blood plasma. The headquarters also reported that there are no tourists or visitors from other areas of Yugoslavia among the dead and wounded.

Casualties, Damage in Bar, Ulcinj

LD151333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--As reported by the municipal civil protection headquarters in Bar, about 20 people died in the municipality of Bar as a result of the earthquake this morning. Material damage is extensive and ships are sinking in the harbor. The situation is almost identical in Ulcinj, where there are about 20 dead and 100 injured and there is no electricity or bread available. Civil protection and territorial defense teams are helping to clear the ruins, and appeals have gone out to other areas for help, including for drinking water and bread.

More on Casualties

LD151336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--According to incomplete figures, the inhabitants of Ulcinj suffered most from this morning's earthquake. There 60 people died, about 30 died in the Bar municipality, 11 in Kotor and 1 person in Hercegnovi. There is also a large number of injured.

Djuranovic Tour of Areas

LD151441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Titograd at about 1400 today and left by helicopter to visit the areas damaged by the earthquake. He was accompanied by Vlade Strugar, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and Miro Popovic, vice president of the Assembly of this republic.

70 Percent Destruction in Ulcinj

LD151439 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Ulcinj--About 70 percent of Ulcinj is destroyed. Among the most urgent measures are those concerned with the evacuation of the population from the town. Requests have gone out for 1,000 small and 10 large tents, drinking water containers and some equipment for hospitals. The republican civil protection headquarters of Montenegro has been asked to send teams for the repair of powerlines, water supply lines and sewers. The town offers a terrible sight: People are either in the streets or are fleeing from the town, everywhere there are children crying. Many buildings, including the hotels Jadran and Galeb are in ruins. There is no power. During this report, tremors are still being felt in Ulcinj.

Continued Tremors in Kotor

LD151523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The instruments of the Seismological Institute in Belgrade registered a few minutes ago, more precisely at 1545, a new earthquake in the epicentral area of the Bay of Kotor. The intensity of this earthquake was 8 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The magnitude of the earthquake was 6.2 degrees on the Richter scale. No new victims are presumed to have been claimed by this latest earthquake.

Additional Damage From New Quake

LD151610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Sercie in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi--The latest in the series of earthquakes which hit Hercegnovi at about 1545 destroyed (?114) houses which had been damaged in this morning's earthquake. The citadel in the old part of Hercegnovi sank into the sea. There were no victims. Many inhabitants as well as patients of the Simo Milosevic Institute in Igalo have meanwhile been evacuated.

Tito Visit to Montenegro Area

AU151611 Sarajevo Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpts] Today at about 1400 hours [1300 GMT] President Tito, who is staying in Igalo, toured the Veluko Vlahovic shipyards in Bijela, Zelenika port and the Kamenari local community which suffered the greatest damage in this morning's earthquake in the region of the Hercegnovi Riviera. He was accompanied by Vidoje Zarkovic, Vojo Srzentic, Milan Vukasovic, Luka Banovic, Djurdje Radulovic and other high officials.

Destruction Following Latest Quake

LD151638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--The latest earthquake, which reached 8 degrees on the Mercalli scale at the epicenter and which hit the same area as this morning's earthquake at about 1600 this afternoon, has caused damage to many buildings in Ulcinj, Bar, Budva and the Bay of Kotor. In Bar, 16 people were injured and many buildings which were damaged this morning were destroyed.

"Extensive Damage' in Bar

LD151742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--The Titograd radio team, which has flown over the area hit by the earthquake, reports that extensive damage in Bar can be seen: The Hotel Agava has been destroyed and the hospital severely damaged. Ulcin also presents a sad picture: The old tower has been destroyed and the health center cannot be used; the injured are receiving medical aid in front of it.

Tito Statement on Assistance

AU151709 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Statement by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to Titograd radio and television journalists in Igalo on 15 April in connection with Montenegro earthquake; recorded]

[Text] Thus, I wanted you to come to see, that is, to talk to you about what I saw and where I have been able to reach so far. The earthquake this morning was a very strong shook. I was afraid that here too the damage would be much greater, that is, here in Igalo, but it seems that the damage is the least here.

The places where I have visited present a terrible picture of destruction and ruin. For instance, I saw the Bijela shipyards: about 70 meters of the shore together with workshops have sunk into the sea. Fortunately, this is not a workday and only a small number of people were there and therefore not many lives were lost.

But, according to what I have learned from the leading Montenegrin comrades who visited Bar, Ulcinj, Budva and elsewhere, the destruction there was much greater than here and what was seen was only what is near the sea but the villages in the hills, the old houses have all been destroyed.

Thus, Montenegro has suffered enormous damage. I think that it must be clear to all that the solidarity which has been demonstrated in the past must be demonstrated again so that all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, all republics and autonomous provinces will help the Montenegrin people to more easily overcome the difficulties which they have.

As regards the question of aid, of material aid and so forth, I am certain that our peoples will be very willing to do all they can to help. But human lives lost cannot be returned. You see, some 200 persons have died. These are tragedies of various families, losses which really no one can replace. But at least we must make it easier for the living to overcome as quickly as possible this catastrophe which has struck Montenegro again, for the second time; and this time it is much worse than the last time--all within 1 month, yes, within 1 month.

I believe that we must do everything to insure this time, also, that the concern of all our peoples for Montenegro and for these places, that is, for these people here will be manifested. And this is what makes our community strong: that the peoples are joined in solidarity when a certain accident happens in one place or one region or one republic, and so forth. We also had a big earthquake in Macedonia. More lives were lost there and the destruction was greater. But this destruction, which has taken place in Montenegro, is also of wide proportions.

I appeal to our working people, to our peoples, to the republics to fulfill their duties without hesitation and to help the Montenegrin people to overcome as quickly as possible this misfortune which has struck them. I am convinced that our peoples will do this very willingly and that they will sacrifice as much as possible to help in this misfortune which has struck this land.

Roundup of Montenegrin Earthquakes

LD152220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 15, (TANJUG)--The southern parts of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro were struck by a disastrous earthquake of 6.4 degrees Richter scale, or 9 degrees Mercalli scale, this morning at 7:20 Central European Time.

The epicenter was in the Adriatic Sea at about 30 kilometers off the picturesque city of Ulcinj which has suffered tremendous destruction.

Until 15:45 hrs local time, over 30 minor quakes were registered, and at that time another disastrous earthquake of 6.2 degrees Richter, or 8 degrees Mercalli scale, occurred.

The earthquake caused large-scale devastation in the Montenegrin municipalities of Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Kotor, Hercegnovi and their environs.

According to as yet uncomplete figures, over 100 persons have been killed and more than 200 injured.

A number of villages have been almost completely destroyed on (?the) Petrova Gora, separating the Montenegrin coastal area from the continental part of this Yugoslav constituent republic.

(?Seven) villages have also been demolished in the commune of Virpazar, in the environs of the Skadar Lake. 17 persons have been killed in the village of Limljani.

Work is urgently in progress on clearing roads blocked by mountain rockslides, which have cut off the stricken areas from the rest of the country. Military helicopters are being used to transport aid in food, medical equipment, blood plasma and other essentials. Airlifts of uninterrupted aid to the stricken areas have been established throughout the country.

Foreign embassies in Belgrade have also offered their assistance, but the Yugoslav Red Cross has announced that at present, the country will try to rely on its own potentials and, should this prove insufficient, will seek assistance from other countries.

President Tito, who was at Igalo, close to Hercegnovi and also in the region struck by the earthquake, today toured a number of localities in the area.

Later the Yugoslav president called on all Yugoslavs to again demonstrate their solidarity and do all they can to help the badly afflicted people of Montenegro, especially in alleviating the plight of families which have suffered most--the loss of human lives.

Hit worst by the earthquake at Ulcinj, Budva, Kotor and other cities were old houses and buildings, the large majority of which were completely destroyed. The hospital at Kotor was heavily damaged, but no less of human lives was reported.

At Bijela, about 70 metres of coast with production departments of the local shipyard sank into the sea.

Hotel Agava, the court building and a number of houses at Bar are destroyed. One ship has sunk and another is still sinking in the harbor. A warehouse was caught by fire, which has subsequently been put under control.

"First, a rumbling sound broke the silence as the house we were in started swaying like a house of cards. Even the concrete tables in the garden were swaying. The light went out, and yellow water gushed from the faucets", says an eyewitness in Hercegnovi.

In football fields and the fields outside the city, tents and bungalows are being set up to house the population of the areas affected.

Apart from rescue services, quick and effective in giving help, the Yugoslav People's Army units have extended invaluable help in clearing the debris and housing the population.

Djuranovic Statement on Recovery Efforts

LD152128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budva--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in a statement to Belgrade Radio that great efforts were being made in the areas hit by the earthquake in order to do everything that could be done at present. This is, above all, to insure lodging for families because the old town of Ulcinj and all the old houses in that town as well as in Bar and the old town in Budva are no longer usable and thus several thousand families must be given shelter in tents and camps.

The teams which have been organized and which are operating are making efforts to insure shelter, Djuranovic continued. Evidently there will be a shortage of tents now because all the existing camps and facilities cannot take on all the families. What is most urgently needed now is to revolve the problem of water in Ulcinj, Bar and here in Budva. It seems that this problem could be resolved early in Budva, but not in Ulcinj and Bar. The power situation is also unfavorable. The transformer station in Ulcinj has been destroyed. In Bar and here in Budva nearly all installations have been more or less destroyed. Thus, the problem of insuring power is a serious one and this is also connected with the difficulties emerging in medical services and in supplies. Bakeries are not working.

I think that the civil protection teams are working well everywhere--in local communities, in town districts, on streets as well as all-people's defense units. I believe the mobility to be fairly extensive. Understandably, there is also considerable alarm among the population but this does not equal panic although it is fairly difficult to (?get on with everything) because the tremors continue. In Bar and Ulcinj today we were witness to larger tremors, up to 5 and 6 degrees.

It is difficult to say anything about material damage. By what one can see now, the damage is extensive. The most important thing now, as I have said, is to insure shelter for families, to resolve the question of water supply, the question of power supplies and food for the population. In this respect, it seems to me that the republic headquarters in Titograd will also have to extend considerably greater assistance and in all likelihood assistance from outside the republic also will be necessary.

Continuous Airlift From Titograd

LD152038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--According to information received from the Titograd Army district, a continuous airlift is in operation from Titograd to Ulcinj, Bar, Tivat, Budva and Kotor. This airlift represents the only link with the areas in the Montenegrin littoral hit by the earthquake. All roads and the Titograd-Bar railway line are damaged. Ten helicopters are continuously transporting the severely injured to the Titograd hospital. There are several hundred injured.

Day of Mourning in Montenegro

LD152041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--As about 100 citizens of Montenegro lost their lives in the catastrophic earthquake, the Executive Council of the Assembly of this republic decided at its emergency session this evening to proclaim 16 April a day of national mourning in Montenegro.

Two Earthquakes in Evening

AU152020 Titograd Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Text] We have been informed by the Titograd Seismological Institute that two additional earthquakes have been felt in the Titograd area in the evening hours: The first at 1853 [1753 GMT] with an intensity of 4 to 4.5 degrees and the second at 2008 hours [1908 GMT] with the same intensity.

Offers of Assistance

LD160025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2013 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 15, (TANJUG)--U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Lawrence Eagleburger, Italian Ambassador Alberto Cavaglieri and the U.N. development programme representative Jaime Renurt, today informed the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the readiness of the United States, Italy and the United Nations to extend assistance to the earthquake victims in Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Montenegro.

Soon after the initial reports of the disastrous quake which struck the Montenegrin coastal areas, the Swiss Foreign Ministry contacted the Yugoslav Embassy in Berne and offered the Swiss Government's assistance to the stricken regions. Similar offers of assistance have been made by Swiss humanitarian organizations.

Assistance has also been offered by governmental and humanitarian organizations from a large number of other countries.

Death Toll at 200

AU152147 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At about 0720 hours [0620 GMT] this morning the Montenegro littoral was struck by an earthquake with an intensity of 9 degrees on the Mercalli scale and 7.2 degrees on the Richter scale. According to the latest reports, 200 persons have died. Enormous material damage has been caused. Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Kotor and Hercegnovi suffered the greatest damage.

'Stronger Tremor'

LD152224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--Between the earthquake this morning and 2200 this evening, the Seismological Institute in Titograd registered 50 tremors of varying intensity. At 2200 this evening, a stronger tremor was registered. It was also felt in Titograd and many citizens left their homes.

Seismologists' Chart of Quake

LD160942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Seismologists' Official Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 16, TANJUG--Yugoslav seismologists have drawn a theoretical chart of yesterday's disastrous earthquake that hit an area between the ports of Kotor and Bar in the Republic of Montenegro in southwestern Yugoslavia.

Parameters

Intensity at epicenter: nine degrees Mercalli scale

Magnitude: .65 units Richter scale

Depth of focus: 20 kilometers

Energy class: 15.5

Quantity of energy released: 5 x 10 to the 22nd power erg (or as much energy released as if the destructive power of (?10) million tons of conventional explosive had been released at once.

Hypocentral time: 06:19.41 GMT

Epicentral area: Kotor to Bar

Theoretical epicenter is fixed by geographical coordinates: 42 degrees 19 minutes northern geographical latitude; 18 degrees 56 minutes eastern geographical longitude.

Since the main earthquake which struck yesterday morning, aftershocks with an intensity of over 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale have been registered up to this morning. There have been ten aftershocks registering 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale, and over 100 aftershocks registering 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale, and over 100 aftershocks with an intensity of less than five degrees on the Mercalli scale, i.e., four and three degrees on the Mercalli scale.

The last aftershock of greater intensity to occur was at 2:37 a.m., local time. The aftershock registered four degrees on the Mercalli scale and three on the Richter scale.

Earthquake on 16 April

LD161110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Skopje--At 1106 [GMT] this morning, the Skopje University Seismological Observatory registered an earthquake measuring 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter was near Ulcinj.

HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES YUGOSLAV INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD141725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, April 14, (TANJUG)--Chinese Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Guofeng today received Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Chairman Ilija Vakic and members of the Yugoslav delegation to the opening of a Yugoslav industrial exposition in Beijing.

Ilija Vakic informed Chairman Hua Guofeng about the aims and characteristics of the Yugoslav industrial exposition, the largest exposition ever organized by Yugoslav associated economy abroad. Vakic stressed the importance of the presence of a number of prominent Yugoslav economy representatives in Beijing and of the intensive business talks underway which are expected to result in concrete arrangements.

Chairman Hua Guofeng assessed as positive that the Yugoslav industry is presented to the Chinese public in so broad and comprehensive a light. He stressed this as a positive way for developing and promoting relations between the two countries' economies.

Chairman Hua Guofeng urged the development of higher forms of economic cooperation, industrial cooperation in particular.

China will in future, he said, develop more dynamic foreign trade relations.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON UPCOMING PRO-SRV TALKS

LD142254 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The forthcoming Chinese-Vietnamese dialog in Hanoi at the level of deputy foreign ministers will be, judging by all accounts, the most difficult one held by the two countries so far. Since the Chinese units left Vietnamese territory nearly 1 month ago, the climate in Sino-Vietnamese relations has not improved from that which existed before and during the short armed conflict. Each side accuses the other of border violations. Four days ago an incident took place on the high seas near the Paracel Islands.

The Sino-Vietnamese talks, which will, according to a previous agreement, be held alternately in Hanoi and Beijing, will not deal merely with the relations between the two countries--on which Vietnam insists--but will, judging by everything, encompass everything that happened in Southeast Asia this year. China has already intimated that it will demand the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and this is reinforced by the appeal of the Kampuchean Government to nonalined countries asking for concrete measures to be taken aimed at halting the Vietnamese engagement on the territory of Kampuchea.

China will also raise the issue of the validity of the treaties which the Hanoi government signed with the putschist regime in Phnom Penh and with the Lao Government. Let us recall that both treaties were signed after the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea as was the treaty between Laos and the new Phnom Penh regime.

In contrast to such a stand by China, the Government of North [as heard] Vietnam believes--although it no longer denies its intervention in Kampuchea--that China has no right to interfere in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and Vietnam and Laos. Vietnam looks upon the change of the regime in Phnom Penh as an accomplished fact that it will certainly insist on this for the duration of the talks with China.

However, what causes most concern is the danger of fresh incidents on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Even if one disregards all accusations and counteraccusations--in which there is also exaggeration--experts on Southeast Asia and other areas doubt that China and Vietnam would quickly establish a lasting and stable peace. Currently, neither Beijing nor Hanoi believe that such a peace will be established quickly. True enough, the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory offer the opportunity for the two countries to achieve an accord on a restraint in the use of force in mutual relations but such an accord would depend on general trends in Southeast Asia and on conflicts outside that region. Everything which preceded the armed conflict between China and Vietnam still exists and in order to deal with this, it is necessary to enable all countries in Southeast Asia to participate independently in the settlement of existing problems.

Vietnam has the obligation--regardless of the state of its relations with China and regardless of the ties which exist between China and the Pol Pot government--to make this right available to the people of Kampuchea, particularly if one considers the fact that the appeal which the Government of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to nonalined countries has been circulated at the UN headquarters as an official document of the world organization.

By this, Vietnam's obligations toward Kampuchea also represent Vietnam's obligations toward the nonalined movement of which it is a member. After all, the fact that Vietnam has not succeeded in depriving the Government of Democratic Kampuchea of its membership in the nonalined movement clearly shows that nonalined countries do not accept the policy of fait accompli and that Vietnam cannot defend such a policy, particularly not as its right to independence and freedom. [as heard]

KOLISEVSKI'S TALKS IN WEST AFRICAN STATES REPORTED

Meeting With Senegalese Leaders

AU141535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Dakar, 11 April, TANJUG--The 3-day visit of Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, to Senegal ended here last night with the formal dinner given by Senegal's prime minister, Abdou Diouf, and with the toasts which confirmed the adherence of Yugoslavia and Senegal to the principles of nonalined policy and which emphasized the need for further strengthening of the unity of the [nonalined] movement.

The first impressions gained in the West African region indicate the existence of a desire to insure that the nonalined movement will stand in international developments as a force with strengthened unity and common aims. In their talks with Lazar Kolisevski, both President Senghor and Prime Minister Abdou Diouf pointed out that in the light of these aims they attach great importance to the preparations for the summit of nonalined countries, preparations which will culminate in the Colombo meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the ministers for foreign affairs of nonalined countries. Expressing his great admiration for the work of Yugoslav President Tito and especially for his contributions to the nonalined policy, President Senghor shared the concern of the Yugoslav leader over the deteriorating international situation and the opening of new hotbeds of crisis in the world.

It was as a result of this identity of views that Kolisevski's statement in his toast to Prime Minister Abdou Diouf about "the attempts to jeopardize the free internal development and the independence of the individual countries through a policy of pressures and interference in internal affairs," was listened to with extraordinary attention. As Kolisevski said--and a complete understanding of and agreement with this has been shown here--"attempts have been made to subordinate the nonalined policy to various bloc concepts and interests and jeopardize the antibloc orientation of the movement" and, moreover, "to prevent the nonalined countries from further continuing to act as an independent factor in international relations." The support for Yugoslavia's view that "the forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries can make a contribution to a further assertion [of the movement] only if they express the interests of the entire movement, of all nonalined countries," was expressed through a high interest in the preparations for the summit meeting, including especially the Colombo ministerial meeting within these preparations.

The talks held in Dakar leave a lasting and complete impression that this part of the world aspires to insure that essential and other questions connected with the forthcoming summit will be solved through a maximum engagement in the field of strengthening the unity and integrity of the nonalined movement.

Talks With Guinea-Bissau President

LD132042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bissau, April 13, (TANJUG)--As part of his official visit to Guinea-Bissau, Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski conducted very extensive talks last night with President of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau Luis Cabral.

Cabral and Kolisevski particularly discussed the forthcoming activities of non-aligned countries in connection with preparations for the non-aligned summit. Expressed on this occasion was concern over conflicts between non-aligned countries and the need stressed for overcoming differences and resolving problems in a peaceful way.

End of Guinea-Bissau Talks

LD141202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bissau, April 14, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski, today ended a three-day visit to Guinea-Bissau and left for the Ivory Coast.

The joint statement issued on the visit sets out the necessity to preserve the unity of the non-aligned movement. Kolisevski has invited Guinea-Bissau Premier [as received] Joao Bernardo Vieira to visit Yugoslavia.

Arrival in Cape Verde

LD160710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2215 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Praia, April 15, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski and Prime Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, Pedro Pires, discussed a number of current questions related to the international situation here today. Special emphasis in the talks was placed on the need for closing the non-aligned countries ranks and on the unity of the non-aligned movement.

The Yugoslav delegation headed by Lazar Kolisevski arrived in Praia, the capital of Cape Verde, earlier today. Lazar Kolisevski is expected to meet with President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira tomorrow.

KOSTIC-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TRADE TALKS IN JORDAN

LD160842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation which attended the Yugoslav-Jordanian Mixed Committee and which was led by Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, returned to Belgrade from Jordan this evening. The agreed record of the talks, which was signed by Petar Kostic, and Najim ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, envisages a growth in and diversification of mutual commodity trade. Also discussed were a number of projects whose realization is possible through cooperation between the two friendly and nonalined countries.

REDUCTION OF U.S. SENTENCE FOR EMIGRE TERRORISTS REPORTED

LD141744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 14, (TANJUG)--The court decision easing life-sentences served by a group of anti-Yugoslav emigres for a heavy terrorist crime committed three years ago is meeting here with the indignation of the terrorist-act victims, the press and state prosecution representatives.

In 1976, the group of terrorists hijacked a passenger plane flying New York-Chicago and planted a bomb at the central railway station on the Manhattan, killing one and wounding several policemen. [as received] The terrorist act was a part of the group's pro-Ustashi activity.

Under the court decision of last week, the five terrorists serving life sentences have been allowed to seek pardon as of December 31 of this year, that is, after three years of imprisonment instead of ten as originally set. Judge John Bartels, who (?announced) the court decision, has stated that the decision does not imply the reduction of the prison sentence but only of the years to be served before becoming eligible for pardon.

The five terrorists serving life sentences are Zvonko Busic and his wife Julienne, Petar Matanic, France Pesut and Marko Vlasic.

The New York POST newspaper editorially finds fault with Judge Bartels' decisions, evaluating that it does not service to the struggle against terrorism. The paper points out that hijacking is the most serious crime after the assassination of the head of state. It qualifies Bartels' leniency motives as unconvincing and unacceptable.

The New York TIMES extensively reports on the indignation roused by the court decision. Second Lieutenant Terrence McTigue yesterday underwent the 13th operation on his eye damaged by the explosion of the bomb planted by the terrorists. The explosion left McTigue half-blind and an invalid in one hand.... McTigue is the father of five.

The New York TIMES reports McTigue out of himself with anger on learning of Judge Bartel's decision. For a long time after the incident, he could not speak due to injuries sustained and later he was unwilling to do so out of professional reasons. However, McTigue now says he has decided no longer to keep silent about the matter.

Policeman Brian Murray was killed instantly in the explosion. He was 27 years old and the father of two children. His wife Kathleen today stated to the New York TIMES that it is no justice the way her husband's murderers are now treated.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD142324 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, has had talks in Moscow with Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on the economic cooperation between the two countries. Kontic and Morozov, who are deputy chairmen of the Joint Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, presented their views in line with the recommendations of the committee. Kontic plans to have talks also with other officials of the Soviet Government.

SOVIET SHIPS ARRIVE AT RIJEKA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD131730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rijeka, April 13, (TANJUG)--A group of ships of the Soviet Navy today sailed in the port of Rijeka (Yugoslav northern Adriatic) for an official visit.

The crews of the ships will visit some places of cultural and historical interest in the town and its surroundings.

PESIC HOLDS TALKS WITH ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD131936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, April 13, (TANJUG)--Algerian Prime Minister and National Liberation Front Politbureau member Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani has received Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic, the head of a Yugoslav delegation to the consultations between the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talk, special attention was devoted to bilateral relations and the two countries' further cooperation at the political, economic and scientific-technical levels. Also, topical issues in the non-aligned movement were discussed, and views exchanged on the situation in the Middle East, cooperation in the Mediterranean and the situation in the Maghreb region.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON NONALINED SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

AU141927 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] In the preparations for their sixth summit conference, the nonalined countries are attempting through their initiatives to contribute to a confirmation of the nonbloc attributes of nonalinement and to its further democratization. India, as well as some other member countries, has made several proposals concerning the promotion of relations among the nonalined countries on the foundations of equality and democracy. Cedomir Vuckovic comments:

Each of the nonalined summit conferences so far--in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo--always gave new incentives to the development of the movement on the foundations of equality and democracy, and the same is expected from the sixth summit meeting. The proposed changes refer to an even fuller involvement of all the nonalined countries in adopting decisions as well as in the work of the gatherings between the summit conferences.

Thus, the Coordinating Bureau should embrace all member countries and adopt decisions only with full participation. In this way, any institutionalization of this coordinating body would be avoided and full democracy in its work would be insured.

Likewise, there is an innovation in the proposal that, in addition to the chairman of the conference, three vice chairmen from various geographical regions also be elected. A ministerial meeting of all the nonalined countries should be held every year, instead of every 3 years. Finally, all the documents for the summit gatherings of the nonalined should be prepared jointly by all member countries, although the first draft would be proposed by the host country.

Although all this is still being discussed among the nonalined countries, it is evident even now that in practice they work in a new way. At the recent meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, for example, all nonalined countries were represented and the innovations and new ideas contributing to a further democratization of the movement were discussed.

These innovations have received very broad support because they signify even greater equality within the group of nonalined countries. These innovations are an integral part of the basic topic at the center of attention of the nonalined countries, that is, unity and solidarity. At the same time a very wide discussion is being held on the agenda for the conference, or rather on the need that the agenda should also include what is called the nature of the nonalined movement. What one wants in fact is to put the strongest emphasis on the nonbloc attributes of nonalinement and on its autonomous and independent role in the modern world.

All the preparations for the sixth summit conference of the nonalined, which are fully underway, are characterized by the determination of the tremendous majority of the member countries to persevere in the struggle for the preservation of the basic aims of the movement, which is to strive for a more democratic world.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SFRY 23-25 APRIL

LD122038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12, (TANJUG)--Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Christoph van der Klaauw is to officially visit Yugoslavia from April 23 through 25, the press spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told his regular press conference here today.

The Dutch minister and his host, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, will make a detailed interchange of views on the international situation and the state of bilateral relations, the spokesman elaborated.

This visit "will give encouragement to the development of stable and more intensive bilateral cooperation and the creation of more favorable conditions for the further development of relations in all fields, particularly to an intensification of economic relations and more favorable coordination of the export-import courses in their trade," the spokesman said.

ZARKOVIC MEETS TITO BEFORE S.E. ASIAN TOUR

LD142350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito today received Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic, before his official and friendly visits to the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Malaysia.